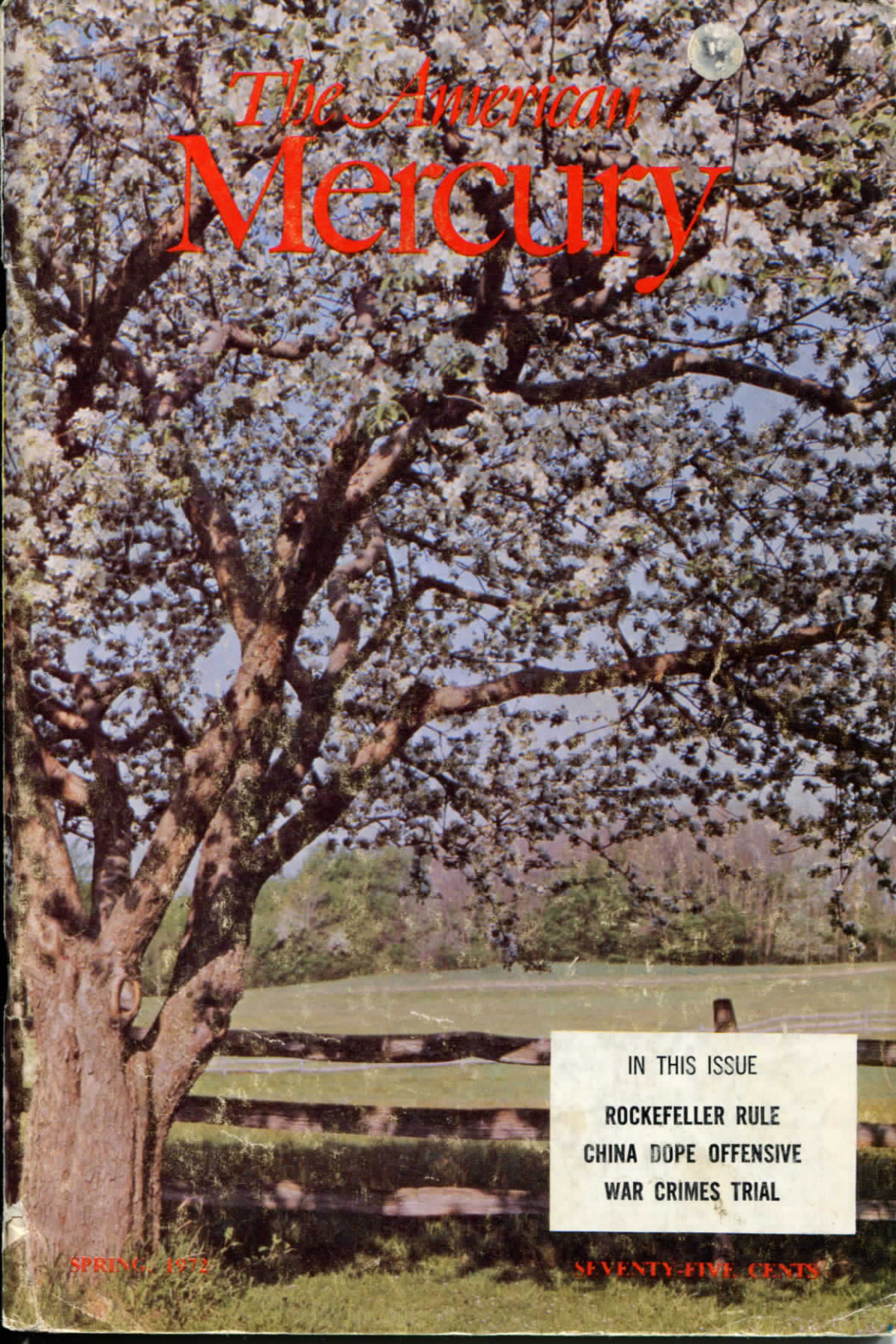

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ROCKEFELLER RULE
CHINA DOPE OFFENSIVE
WAR CRIMES TRIAL
SPRING, 1972
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# In the MERCURY'S Opinion

## *The Ashbrook Candidacy*

Between now and the San Diego Convention, Rep. John M. Ashbrook (R,O.), should collect at least a million dollars for his candidacy from frustrated Republicans.

Although most of this money will go to the Richard A. Viguerie Company for various fees, commissions, expenses and assorted charges, there will be some left over for Mr. Ashbrook and his alleged campaign to wrest the GOP nomination from Richard Nixon.

The Viguerie Company is Washington's most potent political mail promotion firm. If you have ever contributed to a Republican candidate, or to many "conservative" cause, then your name is stashed away in the memory of banks of Viguerie's computers. And you will get at least one solicitation asking you to make a generous contribution to the cause of John Ashbrook.

We fear, however, that Ashbrook has about as much chance as Grundy's goat to cop the Republican nomination.

In fact, we will lay you odds of one million to one that Ashbrook's candidacy will be productive of nothing but more frustration for those who back him.

The situation reminds us of 1964, when the conservatives were busy backing Barry Goldwater. They put so much time, effort and money behind him that dozens of the best men in the House of Representatives went down to defeat because of neglect. That Barry Goldwater was responsible for practically destroying the conservative Republicans in Congress — and dealing them a blow from which the Republicans still have not recovered — is a certainty, recognized by all analysts.

Is this the plan for 1972, as it was in 1964? Ashbrook has the right credentials for the job. Although his voting record is good, his performance behind the scenes is something else, again.

Ashbrook has never been known to criticize the Council on Foreign Relations. He has filled pages in the *Congressional Record* giving unrestrained praise for Israel. His entry will no doubt keep many thousands of Republicans in the fold rather than supporting Wallace.

For all of these reasons, Ashbrook has the backing of Murray Chotiner and William F. Buckley, Jr. for his "race." Buckley himself is careful to point out that Ashbrook will bow out of the picture at the appropriate time, lining up his followers behind Mr. Nixon as the predictable "lesser of two evils."

In short, it appears to us that Mr. Ashbrook is programmed to do a great job for the liberals. This is the game, and if you like it, then support John Ashbrook for President.

## *Lies Make Men Slaves*

Above all, there is one thing which all Rightists love, and that is Truth. This is because Rightists know that what is based on a lie cannot endure, and that lies make men slaves but that Truth makes them free.

Undoubtedly the lie most vicious because it is most accepted is the lie of human (individual and racial) equality. Certain groups are bent on making this lie into a full-fledged religion, and they have all but succeeded.

Men and families of men (races) are not equal in inherent capacity and ability and all attempts to treat them as equals must necessarily backfire because God hates a lie.

The bigoted refusal to face the harsh Verity of racial inequality is fast making this Nation a shambles economically, religiously, politically, legally, culturally and socially.

It is making it a shambles economically because of the terrible economic drain on White taxpayers of both North and South caused by unproductive, slum-creating masses of Negroes.

It is making it a shambles religiously because of the false doctrines of "brotherhood" and the collectivistic, enslaving "social gospel" peddled by sentimental, brainwashed preachers.

It is making it a shambles politically because of the unconscionable politicians it produces who are eager to sell their own birthright and their constituents into slavery to ensnare the Negro bloc vote, which is peddled to them on a "for sale" basis by extreme leftist agitators.

It is making it a shambles legally because of the extremes to which corrupt judges will bend to placate the implacable demands of this bloc.

It is making it a shambles culturally because of the fatal infusions of jungle music, mores and morality into the bloodstream of our White civilization.

And it is making it a shambles socially because any attempt to "equalize" by fiat inevitably means the superior must be enslaved, or at least brought down to the level of the lowest.

No honest and informed person can possibly deny this. Only dishonest, bigoted or ignorant people will deny it. Continued and deliberate ignoring of these facts can result only in the final end of hope for America's future.

The race issue is not a legal nor a political problem. It is far more than that; it is a social problem and all of the laws in the world will not — can not — solve it.

# *Needed: Rightist Idealism*

The difference between an idealist of the Right and an idealist of the Left is that the Rightist is willing to accept the harsh truths of life as well as the soft ones.

The Rightist, because he builds his idealism on the whole Truth, is a genuine idealist. The Leftist, because he refuses to accept the whole Truth, is not an idealist at all: he is merely a fool and a bigot.

The history of the past few decades conclusively proves the power of Money. Money can buy men's minds.

Never in human history was genuine idealism so sorely needed, yet never was it so scarce. The power of propaganda is awesome and shows once again how mad it is to think that "everything will come out all right" merely because the Truth is on one's side.

It takes more than Truth to win. It takes intelligent promotion of the Truth. The Truth by itself is dead. It only assumes power when it is borne by men.

# Rockefellers Rule the Roost

## *Our new China policy is actually the same old Rockefeller policy*

BY JOHN MITCHELL HENSHAW

THE ROLE of the Rockefellers in shaping America's Red China policy reveals an amazing story of behind-the-scenes power. The genesis of Rockefeller interests in China dates to around 1886. And around 1890 the "philanthropist" John D. Rockefeller, Sr. gave the Chinese 300,000 small kerosene lamps to encourage them to use his oil. At the turn of the century, the Chinese were buying over 100 million gallons of kerosene annually, more than 90 percent of which came from Mr. Rockefeller's Standard Oil Co. Rockefeller had already secured a monopoly of the American oil market and was embarking on a campaign of world conquest of the oil market. He had the help of the U.S. Department of State.

"One of our greatest helpers," Mr. Rockefeller, Sr. candidly stated, "has been the State Department in Washington. Our ambassadors, and ministers, and consuls have aided to push our way into new markets to the utmost corners of the world." The State Department-Rockefeller partnership has continued to this very day. The global expansion of Mr. Rockefeller's Standard Oil Co. has resulted in that company becoming the dominant power in the international oil cartel, which controls development, production and prices in the world oil market.

### Access to Markets

At the behest of Mr. Rockefeller the State Department established the "China Open Door Policy" warning European nations against compromising the territorial integrity of China and established the principle of free access to her vast markets. Principal beneficiaries of this policy were John D. Rockefeller's Standard Oil and his brother William Rockefeller's fledgling banking firm now known as the First National City Bank.

President Woodrow Wilson aptly described the arrangement: "Not the open door to the rights of China, but the open door to the goods of America." The elder Rockefeller and his descendants are primarily responsible for the internationalist policies of the United States, which impels us to constantly meddle into the internal affairs of other countries. While many other American firms entered into China trade field, none became so well ensconced as the two Rockefeller giant financial institutions, First National City Bank and the Chase Manhattan Bank, and the mighty Standard Oil. Historians have failed to adequately portray the Rockefeller scenario in China affairs. Perhaps the deficiency is due to the largesse of the Rockefeller Foundation to the scholarly gentlemen who write the academic textbooks of history. In fact, several widely used textbooks of oil history have been written without even mentioning the word "cartel."

### State Department Coverup

There is a dearth of detailed information about the Rockefellers' manipul-

ation of U.S. China policy due to a deliberate coverup by the State Department. Ironically, Japanese scholars are more conversant with the Rockefeller machinations in China than American students of economics and history. But it can be conclusively established that the Rockefellers and their entourage have definitely shaped and reshaped U.S. China policy over a long period to meet the exigencies of their operations. For the sake of brevity, we will omit a half - century of Rockefeller philanthropy, encroachment and aggrandizement in China, and come down to the third generation of the Rockefeller clan, namely, the five sons of John D. Rockefeller, Jr. — David, Winthrop, John D. 3rd, Nelson A. and Laurance S. Each of the five brothers are reputed to be worth over one billion dollars. Their grandfather, John D. Sr., was the world's first billionaire. Collectively, the five brothers control a financial-industrial complex of over $50 billion. The brothers engage in a wide variety of avocations like politics, philanthropy and conservation, but their principal occupation is to aggressively expand their private empire.

In late 1949 when Mao Tse-tung seized control of Mainland China, John D. Rockefeller III declared the Cold War against Red China in these words: *"On U.S. trade with China, my own reaction is that it should be limited. It seems to me that the fastest way to contain Communism is to discredit it in the eyes of the people of China. It seems to me if the economy worsens, that this will arouse opposition to it, and as I see it, the opposition is essential if new leadership is to develop in China, and I do feel that this new leadership is tremendously important."*

Historically, this was the real beginning of the Cold War and the 20-year embargo of Red China. While John D. III modestly said he was speaking for himself, actually he had conferred with his four brothers, whose own funds were invested in the great Rockefeller Trust. The Rockefellers never act impetuously in making momentous decisions. And in their deliberations they always hold protracted consultations with their coterie of specialists. Usually the Rockefeller concensus is accurate, but it is not always infallible as was certainly proved in this instance.

### Policy of "Containment"

It will be noted that John D. III spoke of developing "new leadership" in China, which meant that the Rockefellers were disenchanted with their old friend, Chiang Kai-shek.

It will also be noted that John D. III said: "the fastest way to contain Communism is to discredit it in the eyes of the people of China." This Rockefeller advice quickly became the "policy of containment" of the State Department in the Orient.

NOTE: The aforegoing quoted Rockefeller advice was offered in a roundtable discussion in the office of Secretary of State Acheson. (Minutes of the meeting have now been declassified). Others at this meeting included Raymond B. Fosdick, president of the Rockefeller Foundation, Philip C. Jessup, an Ambassador-at-large, who was connected with J. P. Morgan & Co., and Everett N. Case. Both Jessup and Case were tied in with the pro-Red Institute of Pacific Relations, which had done so much to discredit Chiang Kai-shek. Also at the roundtable was leftist Prof. John King Fairbank, who advised: "The line of anti-Communism in Asia is not a very good line." But the Rockefeller view prevailed. Acheson promised to do all he could to bring about Mao's downfall.

### Policy in Asia

The "Doctrine of Containment" against the spread of Communism was first advocated by the Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) in 1945 and implemented as a policy of NATO in

1949. But it was not until John D. III declared the Cold War on Red China that "containment" became U.S. policy in Asia.

A former Assistant Secretary of State for East Asia and Pacific Affairs recently told this writer off-the-record: "The reason the Rockefellers were so angry at Mao was not because he was a Communist—hell, the Rockefellers have been playing footsie with Soviet Russia for many years — the real reason was because Mao tossed them out of China and expropriated their banking and oil holdings." Lately, the Rockefellers have had second thoughts.

But in 1949 all of the Rockefeller minions echoed the manifesto of John D. Rockefeller III. The brothers John Foster and Allen Dulles, whose law firm, Sullivan & Cromwell, had long represented Standard Oil and the Chase Manhattan Bank, vigorously denounced the Mao regime. Dean Rusk, who as an Army intelligence colonel in World War II, had been pro-Mao, as Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affair, declared: The Peiping regime is not the Government of China. It does not pass the first test. It is not Chinese. Rusk later became president of the Rockefeller Foundation, and in the Kennedy - Johnson Administrations served as Secretary of State.

The Rockefellers have had their henchmen in key spots in the Federal Government since 1908. A Standard Oil lawyer, Henry L. Stimson, served as Secretary of State under the Republicans in the 1920s and as Secretary of War under FDR. And Nelson Rockefeller became Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs under FDR. And another Rockefeller attorney, John J. McCloy, served as Assistant Secretary of War in the FDR regime. In this relatively minor position McCloy exercised so much power that he could override Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, who was also Oil Administrator. Mr. Ickes told this writer that he made a wartime ruling restricting the civilian consumption of oil which so displeased the Rockefellers that McCloy went to the White House and almost persuaded President Roosevelt to fire him. Ironically, years later the Rockefellers fired McCloy. After McCloy had served as Chase Manhattan Bank chairman, he was appointed Chairman of the Board of the Rockefeller-controlled Council on Foreign Relations. (CFR), which had opened the door to membership to Black Power agitators and young leftist Jewish militants.

Under the leadership of radical Prof. Richard Falk of Princeton, and Richard Barnet, co-director of the radically oriented Institute for Policy Studies, a radical group in the CFR openly challenged the "power elite" of the Council that has been formulating American foreign policy for over fifty years. When McCloy was unable to silence the dissidents, he was ousted by the Rockefeller clan, and David Rockefeller assumed the chairmanship himself and quickly ended the incipient rebellion.

The Rockefellers do not tolerate dissension in the ranks of organizations that they control. For over a half century the CFR has been the recruiting agency for high level posts in the State Department, the Pentagon and the White House staff. It, therefore, behooves the young ambitious CFR members to be non-commital until they learn the current whims of the Rockefellers and then not speak out until authorized. The Rockefeller sophisticated political planning is long-range in concept, but there are sudden, abrupt shifts in tactics.

In 1966 a petroleum consortium, composed of Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey) Standard Oil of California and the Texas Co. entered into secret negotiations with Peking for the exploration and development of Mainland China's potential resources.

Simultaneously, the Rockefeller and

Ford Foundations created the National Committee on U.S.-China Relations as a propaganda vehicle to sell a "soft" policy toward Red China. It took three years of haggling with Peking before the Standard Oil consortium could get a satisfactory agreement. Then the National Committee on U.S. - China Relations held its first public meeting in New York. And again John D. Rockefeller III sounded the keynote of the "new" China policy in these words: *"For the past twenty years we have had no relationships with mainland China at all. During this time our thinking about that great country has been dominated by fear, so much so that in the recent past many regarded it as virtually treasonable to even raise the question of rethinking China policy. This sort of rigidity has no place in a democracy . . . We must come to think openly in terms of reasoned and enlightened self-interest."*

It will be noted that Mr. Rockefeller's statement was diametrically opposite to his policy statement in 1949. But there is a serious doubt that the Rockefellers really wanted to destroy the Mao regime. They seemed more interested in invoking a trade embargo against Red China and starving the stubborn Mao into coming to business terms providing high profitability to Rockefeller oil and banking interests.

**Korean "No-Win" War**

The Rockefeller-CFR "containment" policy was put to a test in the Korean War. Under the rigid interpretation of this edict Gen. Douglas MacArthur was shamefully stymied in his military operations. A White House military aide to President Truman told this writer that MacArthur had aerial reconnaisance photographs showing that a Chinese Red Army of half a million men had assembled in a staging area on the Yalu River border and were poised to swarm into North Korea and join the battle against MacArthur's United Nations forces. MacArthur wanted to make an air strike against the invasion force while they were concentrated, but Secretary of State Dean Acheson, Under Secretary of State Dean Rusk and John Foster Dulles, Standard Oil attorney and kinsman of the Rockefellers, persuaded President Truman to forbid the air strike. MacArthur's forces had swiftly driven back the North Korean invaders and some units of the UN forces were on the Yalu River. But when the massive Red Chinese army staged their offensive UN troops were thrown back and almost surrounded at one point. The Chinese captured Seoul January 4, 1951.

After retaking Seoul and recrossing the 38th Parallel, MacArthur decided in early 1952 to push his successful counter-offensive to decisive military victory. But in order to achieve this goal, it was imperative that he bomb the Chinese haven and supply depots on the Yalu River, but he had orders not to win the war. Finally, MacArthur decided to disregard the traitorous orders and knock out the Red Chinese and North Koreans. This called for drastic action by the Rockefeller trio, Acheson, Rusk and Dulles, who went to the White House for an evening conference with Truman, who respected MacArthur and did not want to fire him. The conspirators plied Truman with whiskey until the small hours of the morning and when he had sufficiently "mellowed" they cajoled him into signing the order dismissing MacArthur, which had been prepared by Rusk. The Rockefellers were delighted with Rusk and proffered him the prestigious post of President of the Rockefeller Foundation.

When John Foster Dulles succeeded Acheson in the Eisenhower Administration he followed the same Rockefeller-CFR "containment" policy which meant fighting a "No Win" war in Korea, which eventually ended in a stalemate. U.S. casualties totaled 142,-

277 (25,604 dead, 103,942 wounded, and over 10,000 missing). Note that Standard Oil has been marketing Soviet oil in the world market under an original contract of 1926. The Soviets provided the armaments to the Chinese and North Koreans in the disastrous Korean conflict. The Red Chinese and North Korean were partly furnished with oil from the Saudi Arabian oil fields that are operated by a consortium composed of Esso, Chevron, Texaco and Mobil, known as ARAMCO, a combine controlled by Standard Oil Co. (N.J.).

In the Korean debacle, the Rockefellers did very well, indeed: They not only made a profit wheeling and dealing with the Soviets and Asian Communists, but their "containment" policy "saved face" for the Red regime in Peking thus leaving the door open to eventually renegotiate with Comrade Mao. And now the ARAMCO consortium and British Petroleum Co. will develop China oil resources. According to a CIA source, the deal has already been clandestinely consummated.

**Investment in Asia**

In a conference last year, Chase Manhattan Chairman David Rockefeller said that by 1980 the oil industry could pour $36 billion of new capital investment into the Asian Pacific area. And according to another CIA confidante, David Rockefeller made a secret trip to Peking in January, 1971. But our intelligence sources disagree. An "old China hand" who long served in diplomatic posts in China and later as Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs, advises that the Rockefeller banking - oil - industrial - minerals deal was firmed up before there was any public announcement of Dr. Henry A. Kissinger's mission to Peking. Actually Kissinger made four visits to Peking. Only two of them were publicized.

Kissinger succeeded McGeorge Bundy and Walt R. Rostow as the third Rockefeller-CFR appointee as Chief National Security Adviser to the President. Previously, the "power elite" structure in Governmental international affairs was divided among Rockefeller-CFR minions ensconced in high-level positions in the highest echelons of Government. But with the advent of the Kennedy Administration in 1961, the "invisible government" decided that power over international affairs should be centralized at the White House level under an executive coordinator; McGeorge Bundy was selected for the post, who was succeeded by Rostow, who in turn was succeeded by Kissinger.

Power and prestige grew with each successor to the position officially entitled "Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs." Kissinger not only relays the policy decisions of the Rockefeller-CFR cabal, but has a virtual mandate to superintend the President's entire international program. The hero - worshipping news media have compared him to the great European masters of statecraft of the past: Richelieu, Talleyrand, Metternich and Disraeli. This is utterly ridiculous! These astute statesmen cleverly manipulated great power with gentle finesse and discreet expertise.

Actually he compares more favorably with the ruthless Machiavelli. Kissinger is a rude, pushy little Jewish refugee from Germany. He is a crude, flamboyant, insulting type of Jew that the wealthy, educated, upper - class Jew regard with disdain and describe as a "common Kike." His arrogance and untactful remarks have repeatedly embarrassed the Nixon Administration. He would have been tossed out of the White House long ago if it had not been for the all-powerful hierarchy behind him.

Unfortunately for the United States, Kissinger has the personal blessings of the Rockefeller brothers.

Kissinger began his career in intel-

*(Continued on Page 56)*



# New Controls on Your Money

By Kenneth Johns

THOSE FEW individuals who are appalled at the inexorable erosion of our liberties assert that the new record-keeping and reporting regulations of the U.S. Department of the Treasury are another link in a chain by which the economic rulers of the United States control the wealth of its citizens.

The regulations were issued under the authority of the Foreign Bank Secrecy Law (Public Law 91-508) and are ostensibly designed to provide a record of money transfers into and out of the United States on amounts as small as $1,000. They went into effect January 1, 1972.

In announcing the new reporting regulations, the Secretary of the Treasury said the required monthly reports are needed because they "have a high degree of usefulness in criminal, tax, or regulatory investigations or proceedings." The information will be made available to various government departments.

### No Warning to Citizens

As usual, the daily press failed to take note of this new encroachment on the economic freedom of Americans. Official notice of the new regulations appeared only in the *Federal Register,* an obscure, legalistic journal not readily available to the public.

The *Investment Bulletin* of the American Institute for Economic Research (Great Barrington, Mass. 01230) points out, however, that "these regulations are of such extraordinary significance that every citizen should study the major provisions carefully. In practical effect, the regulations are the blueprint for a section of the economic prison in which each citizen presumably will in due course be incarcerated."

In brief, the lengthy regulations call for the keeping of records by senders or receivers of money sent into or out of the United States and reporting details about the transactions to the Treasury Department (Commissioner of Customs) each month. Domestic banks must report every transaction of $1,000 or more; other firms or individuals must report every amount of $5,000 or more.

### Extensive Record-Keeping

The record-keeping (including the making of photocopies or microfilms of checks and other financial documents) is so extensive that the banks put up a howl and asked for more time to gear up their operations and install new computer and microfilm equipment to comply with the disclosure regulations.

The proposed regulations were announced in the *Federal Register* of June 10, 1971. Some of the regulations were to go into effect August 1, 1971, and some on November 1, 1971. After the protests by the banks, the Treasury

Department set a new starting date — January 1, 1972. Note that the banks did not protest the constitutionality of the new regulations or the invasion of privacy.

Of course the regulations are an invasion of privacy and may be unconstitutional. The information obtained from the banks will be made available "to any other department or agency of the United States upon the request of the head of such department or agency, made in writing and stating the particular information desired, the criminal, tax, or regulatory investigation or proceeding in connection with which the information is sought, and the official need therefor." (Sec. 103.42).

Financial advisory services have warned their clients that the new regulations probably are only *a first major step* toward virtually complete exchange controls. The next step might be restrictions on the total amount that may be sent abroad without a special permit during some specified time period. Having controlled what can be transmitted out of the country, the government can easily issue regulations about what can be transmitted within the country.

**Confiscation Presumed**

The *Investment Bulletin* explains the significance of the new regulations this way: "The appetite of the State for power, primarily as embodied in your wealth, however modest it may be, is insatiable. No one should expect present trends to be reversed in the foreseeable future. In order to embezzle nearly all the wealth of citizens by continued inflating, the State presumably will take increasingly drastic measures to keep your wealth accessible within the United States or to maintain such information and control that you can be forced to give up, in exchange for irredeemable and depreciating paper, wealth at home or abroad.

"In the years ahead, as more and more citizens see their savings and life insurance gradually vanishing and become more aware of the social disorder already prevalent, increasing numbers will discover that the only reasonable assurance is to be found in some hard money (gold and silver coins) at home and the same plus other appropriate investments abroad. Probably the major growth industry in the United States during the next decade or two will be money smuggling. During the days of prohibition two types of bootleggers flourished: those who could be relied upon to produce quality liquor on demand and those whose product was 'cut' or otherwise adulterated to yield a 'fast buck.' Almost surely two similar types of money handlers will appear; in fact, some already are available. The first will be men of the highest integrity who have reliable associates abroad, and the second will be men of dubious integrity who may or may not deliver funds abroad as represented. By word of mouth advertising, the reliable money smugglers of the highest integrity gradually will take over most of the business.

"What it all means is that the bankers of the world, especially the central bankers, by operating a 'rigged' money-credit game so operated as to embezzle the savings and life insurance of Western Civilization will succeed so well as to work themselves out of a job in another few decades if present trends continue. As in the Middle Ages, banking once again will become the special province of individuals who have established a reputation for integrity.

"At some stage in the process, most citizens will be faced with a disturbing dilemma. Should they continue to obey the developing rules designed as an economic straight-jacket by an insatiable State, or should they disregard the rules much as prohibition was disregarded in order that they and their families may retain means essential for economic survival?"

# Strategic Arms Limitations and Our National Sovereignty

By Henry Paolucci

Editor's Note

This lucid explanation of what is involved in the SALT talks appeared last August in the *Congressional Record*. It is printed here in response to requests from readers who became aware of it when American Mercury mentioned it in the Author Note to Prof. Paolucci's article on Kissinger and Nixon in the Winter 1971 issue.

If Henry Kissinger and the President he advises were committed to guarding the sovereign independence of this nation at all costs, nothing could be more conducive to the stabilizing of international relations at this time than strategic arms limitations talks with the Soviet Union.

On the other hand, if Henry Kissinger and the President he advises are committed to eliminating the possibility of a general war *at all costs,* then nothing could be more dangerous, nothing would be more disloyal than to veil in absolute secrecy, as the SALT meetings are indeed veiled, the negotiations whereby our sovereign independence of almost 200 years' standing may be bargained away.

Although the Soviet Union is not constituted as a nation state—although it legally and ideologically rejects the notion of occupying a "separate and equal station" among the powers of the earth — it has consistently exercised the prerogatives of sovereignty in its relations with the United States. It was not in the least tempted to make a sacrifice of its sovereign independence to purchase peace even when the United States enjoyed an absolute monopoly of atomic weapons. Certainly it is not prepared to do so now. Our atomic monopoly was reduced to a preponderance before it faded into parity. And now parity has been reduced to sufficiency, which, by definition, cannot suffice to do what preponderance or parity could do. Sufficiency is a move downward.

### Soviet Preponderance

Meanwhile the Soviets have passed from total deficiency through sufficiency (in our current sense) to parity; and they are now rapidly on the way, with only the vaguest propaganda-hint of any possible self-restraint, toward absolute preponderance. Thus, in this nuclear arms "race," the United States and the U.S.S.R. have been for a moment on the same level—but only in the sense that an elevator going down may be for a moment on a level with an elevator going up.

What are the Soviets disposed to sacrifice in the SALT negotiations to spare mankind the risks of a nuclear holocaust? We can be certain of this: they will not sacrifice their sovereign

independence with all the prerogatives of their major power status.

Can the same be said of the government of the United States in this time of acute domestic turmoil and intellectual alienation? Is our political independence, our sovereign nationhood, on the bargaining table? Is it to be a sacrifice of last resort, if peace cannot be purchased otherwise?

From its inception, the Soviet Union has regarded itself as a powerful means for the realization of a stateless, classless world community, to be built upon the ruins of the traditional nation-state system. It has acted like a sovereign nation state; but it has never accepted the nation-state system; it has never defined its independence as the assumption of a "separate and equal station" among the powers of the earth. American independence is, and has been from the beginning, the independence of membership in a system of independent states. Soviet independence, on the contrary, presupposes the "fading away" of its sovereign political characteristics once the non-communist nation-state governments have been destroyed.

One way the government of the United States could purchase a "secure peace" with the Soviets would be by a sacrifice of the prerogatives of sovereign nationhood. Is it conceivable that Henry Kissinger and the President he advises might, for reasons best known to the great brain-trust of civilian war strategists who have advised our Presidents since 1961, be contemplating such a sacrifice? Today, because of the shifts of focus in our war-peace debate—a shift brought to unexplored frontiers by the Pentagon Papers affair—Walt Rostow can now be represented as some sort of hard-line traditionalist, whereas, when he came to Washington in 1961, he was clearly a revolutionary in his concept of "security" in the nuclear age. He had argued in *The United States in the World Arena* (New York, 1960, p. 549):

"It is a legitimate American national objective to see removed from all nations—including the United States—the right to use substantial military force to pursue their own interests. Since this residual right is the root of national sovereignty and the basis for the existence of an international arena of power, it is therefore, an American interest to see an end to nationhood as it has been historically defined."

Despite its academic articulation, that is a highly revolutionary doctrine. The legitimacy claimed for it is certainly not an American constitutional legitimacy. It proposes to sacrifice the sovereign national union of which the Constitution is the organic law. If it indeed comes to pass, as many of our professed enemies hope, that is an end of our nationhood, our Constitution will constitute nothing.

### Supernationalist World Community

McGeorge Bundy shared Rostow's view of the matter. And Henry Kistinger, too, expressed as recently as 1965 the conviction that the time was at hand for a surrender of nationhood because "institutions based on present concepts of national sovereignty are not enough. The ultimate goal of supernationalist world community," he wrote, "will not come quickly; many intermediate stages must be traversed befor it can be reached. It is not too early, however, to prepare ourselves now for this step beyond the nation-state."

Bundy, Rostow, and Kissinger have put their theory into practice in their increasingly powerful service as chief presidential advisors for national security affairs under Presidents Kennedy, Johnson and Nixon. The Ellsbergs have been impatient for results. But the Rostow-Kissinger counsel has been: Be patient in your hearts, however much you protest on the campuses and in the streets, and raise a hullabaloo with stolen "top secret" papers. Americans must

learn how to lose while armed with nuclear weapons before they can be induced to give up (in Rostow's words) "the right to use substantial military force to pursue their own interests."

Is the time now ripe for negotiation to put an end to our nationhood, for taking the step beyond the nation-state? If it is done in secrecy, while the *Times* and its powerful allies are celebrating an end to secrecy, it will have to be registered in the annals of history as the greatest betrayal of public trust ever perpetrated in a civilized nation.

That is the great danger of the secret SALT negotiations. The "temptations" not to lose the Vietnam war experienced by Presidents Kennedy and Johnson have been extravagantly publicized. Now we ought to have comparable publicity on "temptations" of Henry Kissinger, and the "devoted pacifist" he advises, to put an end to our nationhood as it has been historically defined.

Just after leaving office in 1968, Robert S. McNamara wrote (*The Essence of Security,* p. 53):

"If the United States is to deter a nuclear attack on itself or its allies, it must possess an actual and credible assured-destruction capability . . . capable of damaging the aggressor to the point that his society would be simply no longer viable in twentieth century terms. That is what deterrence of nuclear aggression means. It means the certainty of suicide to the aggressor, not merely to his military forces, but to his society as a whole."

That was what deterrence of nuclear aggression meant in U.S. policy up until the end of President Johnson's term. But, with the entry of Mr. Nixon and Mr. Kissinger into White House offices in January 1969, there was a basic change. In the "State of the World" message of 1970, Nixon referred explicitly to the inherited policy of assured destruction, remarking that, "once in office, I concluded that this strategic doctrine should be carefully reviewed." He went on to say that, as part of that review, Kissinger and his staff would explore the following question: "Should a President, in the event of a nuclear attack, be left with the single option of ordering the mass destruction of enemy civilians, in the face of the certainty that it would be followed by the mass slaughter of Americans?" That question was answered in the 1971 message, where we read:

"I must not be—and my successors must not be—limited to the indiscriminate mass destruction of enemy civilians as the sole possible response to challenges. This is especially so when the response involves the likelihood of triggering nuclear attacks on our own population."

Thus, the policy of McNamara, which was a drastic reduction of deterrence in the quantitative sense, as compared with the Eisenhower-Nixon-Dulles policy of Massive Retaliation, is here reduced to nonexistence. What McNamara defined as the *essence* of nuclear deterrence — "the certainty of suicide to the aggressor, not merely to his military forces, but to his society as a whole"—has been abandoned by the Nixon-Kissinger administration.

If the Soviets are assured, through secret SALT negotiations, that our posture of nuclear deterrence is indeed what the Nixon-Kissinger messages say it is, then that "American interest," of which Rostow wrote, "to see an end to our nationhood as it has been historically defined" will have been realized.

If we have not the will to do what McNamara defined as the essence of deterrence then we have no deterrence. We invite the ultimate form of nuclear blackmail.

Needless to say, if the secret papers on this subject are published, and, by some act of military boldness, our armed forces prevent an American surrender to blackmail, there are bound to be recriminations.

# Do the Soviets Plan to Attack?

BY HOWARD FREUND

IN DECEMBER 1970, I wrote an article, *Pearl Harbor-U.S.A.* which was printed in the January issue of '76. The article was brought up to date in June and was placed in the *Congressional Record* that month by Congressman John Rarick. The question that troubles many Americans now is . . . *where do we stand today? ?*

The last and most concise factual report on the state of this nation's defenses was by the Blue Ribbon Defense Panel empowered by President Nixon in July of 1969. The report was completed and dated Sept. 30th, 1970 . . . and released to the American people by the Department of Defense, March 31st, 1971.

Two very ominous warnings in the report were . . .

1. *"If observable trends continue the United States will become a second rate power incapable of assuring the future security and freedom of its people."*

2. *"The convincing evidence that the Soviet Union seeks a pre-emptive first-strike capability*

From the writings of the Communist leaders, *Lenin, Stalin,* and *Khrushchev* we know that they do not believe Capitalism and Communism can live together in *peace.*

Following are some cogent quotations by Nikolai Lenin . . . *"As long as Capitalism and Socialism exist we cannot live in peace: In the end, one or the other will triumph . . . A funeral dirge will be sung over either the Soviet Republics or over world Capitalism."* "Promises are like piecrusts, made to be broken." He also outlined the prime target, the United States . . . *"First we will take eastern Europe, then the masses of Asia, then we will encircle the United States which will be the last bastion of Capitalism. We will not have to attack. It will fall like an overripe fruit into our hands."* Lenin also wrote . . . "From now on Russia will be the first state in which a Socialist order has been established . . . It isn't a question of Russia at all . . . I spit on Russia . . . This is merely one phase through which we must pass on the way to a world revolution . . . we will destroy everything and on the ruins we will build our temple!"

Stalin outlined the technique for the use of force and the timing . . . "the best way to use force was in a pincer movement, from within and without." He stressed "that the inside action must be successful before using force from outside. *Otherwise the outside attack must be cancelled."*

Khrushchev said *"We will bury you."* . . . In Kaprun, Austria in 1960 he said, "In the short time I still have to live, I would like to see the day when the Communist flag flies over the whole world." He was confident of victory not co-existence . . . *"We are competing with the Capitalist world, and especially with the United States. We shall win without fail."*

This is the past . . . what about the present . . . Here is what the number 1 Communist leader in the Soviet Union said, March 30th, 1971 . . . *"In recognition of its international duty, the CPSU will continue to pursue a line in international affairs toward promoting*

*the further activation of the world anti-Imperialist struggle and strengthening of the combat unity of all its participants. The total triumph of Socialism the world over is inevitable, and for this triumph . . . we will fight, unsparingly of our strength."*

From the past and present writings of the Communist adversary it is easy to conclude that their intent is world conquest and that we, the United States are the only power in their way. They have no qualms about attacking us when they are ready . . . Think about this . . . If the Russians can conquer the United States then they gain the whole world since who else could resist them or their demands. Even if it were necessary to completely destroy this country the Soviets would still gain an industrial complex in western Europe equivalent to our own. In addition they would also gain a Japanese industrial complex similar to our own.

In the President's Report-U.S.Foreign Policy For The 1970's . . . a Report to the Congress by Richard Nixon dated Feb. 25th, 1971 . . . on page 169 you will find . . . Operational U.S. and Soviet missiles diagrammed.

INTERCONTINENTAL BALLISTIC MISSILES

| | 1965 | end 1969 | end 1970 |
|---|---|---|---|
| U.S. | 934 | 1054 | 1054 |
| USSR | 224 | 1109 | 1440 |

BALLISTIC MISSILES SUBMARINE-LAUNCHED

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| U.S. | 464 | 656 | 656 |
| USSR | 107 | 240 | 350 |

Due to the SALT talks which started in Helsinki in 1969 and continue into their sixth round on November 15th, 1971 in Vienna . . . *We have frozen our construction of ballistic missiles.* By some insanity we have permitted the Soviet Union to construct whatever she wants and allowed it to overtake us to the point where the future existence of the United States is threatened.

There is much more to the figures than just numbers. The report describes the Russian SS-9 missile and questions it's purpose. *The SS-9 is a monster weapon of 25 megatons.* To give you an idea of the power of this weapon we must look at other nuclear devices.

The nuclear device dropped on Hiroshima in World War II was equivalent to 20,000 tons of TNT . . . It destroyed 90% of the city and 130,000 people were killed, wounded or missing.

Our Minuteman Missile and the Russian SS-11 and SS-13 missiles are each equivalent to 1 million tons of TNT (one megaton weapons) or 50 times more powerful than the Hiroshima device.

The Russian SS-9 is a 25 Megaton Bomb equal in power to 25 million tons of TNT . . . and 1250 times more powerful than the bomb that killed, wounded or made missing 130,000 people.

We and the Russians have developed Multiple Independently - Targeted Re-Entry Vehicles (MIRV) which puts 3 warheads independently targeted on each missile. This means that for each Russian missile they now have three. According to the President's Report to Congress . . . page 173 . . . *"With accurate independently targetable multiple warheads"* . . . As for our MIRV system on the same page the President says . . . *"They do not have the combination of numbers, accuracy, and warhead yield to pose a threat to the Soviet land based ICBM force."*

The Blue Ribbon Defense Panel credits the Soviet Union with 275 Operational SS-9 Ballistic Missiles . . . Report dated September 1970.

The Blue Ribbon Defense Panel credits the Soviet Union with having operational 10 *"Yankee Class"* nuclear powered submarines, which are very similar to our Polaris submarines. Each Yankee Class submarine carries 16 nuclear ballistic missiles. In addition to

the missiles carried by the Y-Class they have 300 cruise missiles on other submarines.

In addition to strategic missile strength in missiles and in submarines both the United States and the Soviet Union maintain an airborne deterrent. I doubt our airborne deterrent will have any effect since most of our planes (B-52's) are obsolete. The B-52 is over 17 years old and will probably be destroyed on the initial Soviet *First-Strike*. This will leave the Soviet airborne nuclear strike force intact. The Blue Ribbon Defense Panel confirms the obsolete nature of the B-52 . . . These are the facts as reported by our government. *The question is where do we stand today? ? ? ? and where will we stand tomorrow?*

In analyzing the President's figures in his Report to Congress on Feb. 25th, 1971 (page 169) due to the SALT commitments the figures for the United States have not changed so we can assume that today we stand with 1054 ICBM's and 656 Submarine-Launched Ballistic Missiles.

Figures for USSR ICBM's, however, show a growth:

| End 1969 | End 1970 | Increase per year |
|---|---|---|
| 1109 | 1440 | 331 |

For Soviet submarine-borne missiles:

| End 1969 | End 1970 | Increase per year |
|---|---|---|
| 240 | 350 | 110 |

Based on these figures from the government and projection the Soviet Union would have 1771 ICBM's. With a MIRVing of each missile the Soviet Union would stand with a frightening total of 5313 nuclear warheads on missiles. If you add the SLBM's (450) the total would be 5763.

We know that the Soviet Union has not stopped in growth of weaponry (types and numbers) development. *Life* magazine had a piece on 10/15/71 . . . "The Presidency" by Hugh Sidey in which "Pentagon officials say they hesitate to release all the new intelligence on Soviet arms for fear of credibility problems. A new program of Soviet missile tests, for example has just been detected." The article talks of new developments in Russian weaponry and that the Soviets are on the verge of a major development in arms and in importance comparable to Sputnik of 1957. The suggestion of the development of high powered *lasers* gives credence to the belief of many that this *(laser)* is the secret Soviet defensive weapon.

The Washington Report of the American Security Council dated 10/15/71 states that the Soviets now have 25 operational Yankee Class submarines. The report fits in with our calculations based on the Blue Ribbon Defense Panel figures since we believe the Russians are ahead of western calculations on their armaments. With the Soviets we only see what they want us to see and the iceberg goes deep. Intelligence reports that the Russians are roofing over weapons and weapons construction. We conclude they are constructing beyond the reported 8-10 rate credited and rather more like 12-15 Yankee Class Submarines per year.

From the *Congressional Record* of Sept. 8th, 1971 there was reported a declassified briefing given by the Strategic Air Command on Soviet weaponry. The Foxbat or MIG-23 is described which is being used in the Middle East. It is reputed to be the world's fastest fighter bomber (Mach 3 speed) with a range of 1400 miles.

General Curtis Le May, former head of the Strategic Air Command and Air Force Chief of Staff before his retirement, predicted in an interview dated 2/24/71 that *within 18 months Russia will serve a "capitulation-or-else" ultimatum on the U.S.* . . . The General stated— *"We have become a second-rate power."* He also said the American people "would be derelict in their duty

to believe we have a strong national defense system. That's what we're told, he said "but it's not so — really and I know." . . . "we lack superiority with which to win" . . . "should be overwhelming."

*The New York Times* . . . Oct. 11th, 1971 reported . . . page 1 . . . right hand column . . . Satellites S p o t a Soviet Build-Up for Atomic Arms. Many silos were reported as well as increased facilities to build missile vessels. The article states the Russians now have 41 Yankee Class missile submarines ready or under construction. ICBM's completed 1600 plus an additional 100 Soviet ICBM silos at test and training centers.

Vice Admiral Hyman Rickover warned last October that the U.S. faces *"national extinction"* unless major steps are taken to shore up our defenses. The Admiral stated that the Soviets have surged past us in the number of nuclear power submarines. His words are very profound . . . *"for the first time in history a great power is deliberately throwing away it's inescapable obligation of leadership to adopt deliberate weakness as national policy."*

Senator Barry Goldwater, Presidential candidate in 1964 and former Air Force Major General said on August 14th, 1971 . . . *"I am saying we are no longer in a position of parity with the Soviets."*

The French General Staff's top-secret counter intelligence section SDECE reported that the Kremlin is totally committed to striking by surprise . . . or in their words *"First Strike."* They figure no European war would last more than 10 days . . . The Russian Army in Europe according to the report can move 70 miles in 24 hours on a front up to 500 miles deep and 30 miles wide.

No conclusion can be drawn without mention of Cuba since without this island in the hands of the Russians a *first strike* would be extremely difficult. Rear Admiral Alfred T. Mahan the respected U.S. Naval theoretician 60 years ago stated . . . *"The Caribbean is the strategic key to the two great oceans that surround America, the Atlantic and the Pacific . . . As the three possible bases for attempted control of the Caribbean, no doubt remains that Cuba is the most powerful."*

One of the great Cuban anti-Communist patriots who has dedicated his life to fighting Communism where it rears its ugly head is again sounding the warning of impending disaster for America. It was Dr. Manolo Reyes who warned of the introduction of Soviet military personnel into Cuba on August 7th 1962. He wasn't believed then but 12 weeks later the Cuban missile crisis proved him a completely reliable source on accurate information about Cuba.

Dr. Reyes reports now that all Soviet activities in Cuba have been intensified. This includes Naval facility construction, highways leading from Soviet military complexes. Work on the ocean floor is being done under the guise of drilling for oil. A missile on the ocean floor at 160-200 feet cannot be detected by aerial reconnaissance. *And the Soviets are secretely increasing their manpower in Cuba. The estimated Soviet army personnel in Cuba is placed at 30,000 and growing.*

I have outlined the facts from the most reliable sources at my disposal and conclude:

1. *That the Soviet Union intends to attack the United States.*

2. *That the Soviet Union is stronger than our government believes.*

3. *That there is a conspiracy in our country in all facets of public and private life in league with the Soviet Union.*

4. *That the internal softening up is in its last phase.*

5. *That the Russian preparations for the attack are just about complete.*

6. *That the Russian attack is imminent.*

# Do Doctors Charge Too Much?

By Irwin Ross, Ph.D.

*Some Facts and Figures Behind Your Doctor's Bill*

RECENTLY you have been very ill, or just moderately ill, or perhaps your doctor has used his time and skill to determine that you were not ill at all. You are grateful—that is, until you receive his bill. Then, quite often, resentment takes the place of gratitude.

The bill never seems to break down into $10 or $20 or $30 a visit. Always there appears to have been something added, and you are convinced you have been overcharged. Why is it that the setting of equitable fees seems to be so difficult?

One reason is that a doctor sells his services, not a product. Even when the care he renders the patient is lifesaving, some people feel that he charges too much. These people are becoming resentful and very vocal about it.

With their help, the American Medical Association has publicly denounced the few unscrupulous doctors who have been sending big bills for ordinary services, or who have refused to perform operations unless large sums were paid in advance, or who would not make house calls unless assured of immediate cash payment. But what about the charges made by the great majority of doctors? Are those too high?

To get a better understanding of the economic problems involved, consider Mrs. Smith's recent difficulty. Mrs. Smith, a young newlywed, was excited and pleased when her husband said he was bringing his boss home for dinner. She knew that if the boss liked her, and the way she ran the home, her husband might get a raise.

She was happily preparing dinner when suddenly the kitchen sink plugged up. She called Joe, the plumber. Joe worked briskly and efficiently, but it took almost two hours to clear the pipes. He charged $39.80 for the job —$30 of this for labor.

Mrs. Smith cheerfully paid him and her evening was a success. But an older person might have remembered that in 1955, the cost of labor would probably have been only $7 for the same job—and materials would have cost less, also.

### Allowance for Inflation

Most people, like Mrs. Smith, seem to feel that because of inflation, it is proper for workers to be paid much more than they were ten years ago. But strangely enough, when it comes to doctors' bills, they have a different attitude.

Let me tell you about my friend, Bob, a businessman of 42. Not long ago he had to attend a management meeting in New York City. At the banquet that

followed, he ate too much lobster. At 3:00 a.m., he was awakened by a frightful itching.

Looking in the mirror, he was horrified to see his face disfigured by a puffy, red swelling. Promptly he called his doctor. Half an hour later, the drowsy-voiced doctor arrived at his house and told him: "You have a case of giant hives. Probably the lobster you ate."

**Fast Relief**

Some injections and a few pills gave Bob quick relief. Soon after the doctor left, he fell asleep and next morning felt fine and was able to go to work.

A month later, Bob phoned me. "I've gotten a bill from that doctor—it's robbery!"

When Bob quieted down, I learned that the bill was for $30. For this, the physician had seen him in the middle of the night and spent half an hour administering medical care.

I asked: "How much do you think he should have charged?"

Bob thought a moment. "The last time I had to call a doctor at night, he only charged $10.00."

It turned out that this visit was made in 1952, the year you could get a jumbo banana split for 30 cents, send a postcard for a penny, or buy a brand new Ford for $1,400.

A doctor friend of mine in his early days of practice decided to allow each hospitalized patient to set the price for services rendered. This seemed like a fair and painless method of handling the fee problem.

Among the first 20 patients were a secretary, a millionaire, several well-to-do businessmen, a successful lawyer, several housewives, a chemist, a toolmaker and an engineer. Out of these patients, one paid about three times the average fee for services received. Two paid just the average. The remainder paid some small sum.

When his accountant tallied the results, he found the doctor had been paid an average of $1.75 for each hour of actual service rendered. From that time onward, the doctor set his fees according to services rendered, the nature of the case and the patient's ability to pay.

Patients generally get the type of medical care they want — and at a price which nearly always is fair. Some patients want care only when they have a specific illness; others want to see their doctor periodically; still others require more or less continuous care.

For more than 20 years, statistics show that the average sum spent for medical care amounts to only a little more than four per cent of total consumer expenses. This seems to be a small figure to pay for health. Furthermore, the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics reports that, while the cost of living for the average American family has risen 92% since after World War II, physicians' fees have increased by only 61%.

Most people do not realize that less than one-third of the total amount of money spent for medical care in the United States goes to doctors. Out of every h u n d r e d dollars spent by the average American family, $4.35 goes for medical care; out of this the physician receives only $1.22, the hospital gets a somewhat smaller share, and the rest of the money goes for drugs, dentists, nurses, etc.

Moreover, the latest Department of Commerce statistics show that the nation's tobacco and alcohol bill is more than five times as high as its collective doctor bill! And every year the public pays more for television, automobiles and musical instruments than they do for doctors' services.

**Unexpected Expense**

But statistics fail to tell the whole story. Medical expenses tend to pile up unexpectedly during certain periods of

life. It is during these times that the doctor is most likely to be accused of charging excessively high fees.

Young couples getting started in life often have heavy medical expenses as a result of the birth of children and subsequent childhood illnesses. Accidents or major illnesses may create severe economic problems, especially when these affect the bread-winner. Again, in the older years, illness can cause serious trouble.

The principal way of tiding oneself over such trying periods is by developing a special item in the budget for sickness. This alone, however, is likely to be inadequate, especially when serious illness strikes. Additional help is obtained through carrying insurance. In extreme need, the help of private charities or governmental agencies may be needed.

### Not in the Budget

Few people today budget for medical expenses. Even when this item does occur, it is at the very bottom of a heavy list of "musts" — which includes a new car, vacation, entertainment.

Most people believe that doctors are well-to-do and keep all the money they take in. Few realize that a doctor spends 40 per cent of his gross income for expenses in connection with his practice. The mean net income for doctors runs around $35,510 a year. To earn this, the average doctor works more than 60 hours a week. His net income per hour of work averages about $7.50. Surely this is not overpayment for his services when you consider the importance of his work.

### The Doctor's Finances

A doctor has financial problems peculiar to his profession. He rarely begins practicing before 28, by which time he has spent nine or more years preparing for his career. During these years he has usually gone into debt. When he starts practice, he goes further into debt to finance the opening and maintenance of his office. Then it usually takes him several years to build up his practice so that he reaches the financial break-even point.

But the doctor's real income is even less then it appears. He is obliged to maintain a high standard of living in order to appear successful. He has to pay for his continuing post-graduate medical education, which does not increase his earning ability but merely improves the efficiency of the services he renders you.

If he gets sick, his practice ceases, as does most of his income. Furthermore, there is no such thing as a paid vacation for him. If he does take a much-needed holiday, not only does his income cease but he may even lose patients.

Despite these special financial problems, most doctors try to keep their fees low, even though by so doing they automatically limit their earning capacity. For example, several years ago in various localities medical societies tried to standardize charges for various services. On the surface, this seemed like a good thing. But unfortunately there are no two patients who have exactly the same type of illness and need exactly the same type of care.

Ideally, each patient must be treated as an individual case. But the fixed-fee system means that if a doctor is to earn an average living, he cannot afford to give his patients more than a rationed amount of time. This puts a premium on seeing the greatest number of patients in the shortest period. As a result of doctor and patient dissatisfactions with this method, some fixed-fee schemes have already been modified or discarded.

### Fees Are Set Arbitrarily

The most serious problems in fee-setting are faced by surgeons. Most believe the patient should pay according to his ability to do so, the complexity of the operation and the amount of

care given. They set the fees arbitrarily.

This means that one patient may pay $200 for a given surgical operation, whereas another may pay $1,000. Wealthy patients object to this arrangement and feel that they are being unduly penalized.

The charges of specialists are generally higher than non-specialists, but even within these categories, some doctors charge more than others for approximately the same services. Those physicians who develop the highest degrees of s k i l l, the best professional reputations, *do* charge more. This results from the workings of the law of supply and demand. Medicine is an intensely competitive profession in which doctors try to excel in accomplishments to reap honors and financial rewards. This is true even though financial considerations are always secondary to the satisfactions a doctor gets from practicing his profession.

If one takes away the realistic rewards for superiority and substitutes the fixed-fee system, one reverts to the type of backsliding which has overtaken many physicians who, in England, participate in nationalized medicine. Whenever the law puts fetters on medicine, prescribing how it should be practiced, without taking into consideration what is really best for patients and doctors alike, medicine develops prison-pallor.

### Factors in Estimating Fees

Doctors usually base their fees on their own estimate of the skill they have, the time they must spend with the patient, their office expenses, the customary charges made for such services in their locality, and the patient's ability to pay. Doctors have always scaled down fees to fit the economic status of the patient, and permitted deferred payments. But, always, the doctor has contributed a considerable amount of his own time to the care of many patients who pay only token fees, or no fees at all.

Yes, some complaints about overcharges are valid. But these are rare, and organized medicine is attempting to reduce even these to a minimum.

The best system for setting charges is, first, where the doctor places some realistic evaluation on his services. Then, if necessary, the fee may have to be adjusted to suit the economic needs of the patient. This requires that the patient ask his doctor to discuss fees frankly.

On his side, the patient will divulge the special reasons why the fee should be modified. There is no reason why the doctor should make all the economic sacrifices. Often, to pay for necessary care, a patient may have to forego some luxuries. Or the patient may have to recognize that he must carefully budget for illness as well as health.

To receive the most from your medical care, you must have faith in your doctor, believing that he will not only give you the best service he can, but that he will also charge a fair fee. Likewise, the doctor must have faith that you will follow his medical advice and also recompense him fairly for the services he has rendered.

When I think of what doctors can do for patients today that couldn't be done ten or 15 years ago, I am convinced that the costs of medical care are low. For example, many dangerous infections which formerly created prolonged illnesses requiring hospitalization and nursing care, are now tamed in a few days at small expense with powerful drugs. Even when complicated surgical procedures are required, the average stay in the hospital is shorter and the patient's period of invalidism is reduced.

Do doctors charge too much? My answer is this: dollar for dollar, the price you pay your doctor for medical care is not out of line with the price you pay for everything else in the world today.



KWAN-TE, GOD OF WAR.

# The Red Chinese Dope Offensive

BY CHIANG LO-YI

"AT LEAST 65 PER CENT of the world's illicit narcotics come from the Communist-occupied Chinese mainland," according to a recent Australian report.

In a pamphlet issued Nov. 11, 1971, the Australian Citizens for Freedom summarized all drug reports throughout the world and noted that "annual production of opium in Red China has reached a total of more than 10,000 tons and the value of opium, morphine and heroin is estimated at US $800 million annually."

The Australian organization noted that "there is only one correct course of action for all nations who subscribe to the principles contained in the United Nations Charter of Human Rights and who desire to see this trade in human degradation stopped."

### Get Rid of Maoists

The correct course recommended by the Australian organization is: "All interested governments, ministries, associations and organizations should confront the United Nations with the strongest condemnation of this evil trade. Demands must be made through the United Nations upon Communist China, which is now a member, that she completely cease this drug traffic or otherwise be expelled from the United Nations Organization."

In a pamphlet entitled "Trafficking in Death," the organization reported that the Maoist dope is smuggled into Burma, Thailand, Hong Kong, Macao, Japan, the Philippines, Canada and the United States.

"Cuba has become a major transshipment point for Maoist narcotics," the pamphlet said.

Quoting U.S. Senator Thomas Dodd (Democratic, Connecticut), the pamphlet said: "Red China has peddled some 26 million pounds of illegal narcotics in the free world. It has raised more than a billion dollars in doing so . . . Red China has been peddling dope because it wants to undermine the people of the free world . . . it wants to destroy the minds and bodies and souls of human beings . . . to render them easy prey for subversion."

### Opium Poppy Farms

The pamphlet asserted that the opium poppy is grown under Maoist management in many areas of the mainland and in Tibet. It is grown on two types of "farms," "Special" and "Ordinary."

The "special" farms are state enterprises and are managed by various instrumentalities such as health and agricultural departments, scientific institutes and by army units.

The "ordinary" farms are managed by farmer communes but under the supervision of the agricultural department.

The area of the ordinary farms is estimated at 5,830,000 mu (approximately ¼ acre=1 mu).

Farmers who fail to achieve their quotas are punished, the organization reported.

Since its usurpation in 1949, the Peiping regime has established over 30 drug refineries throughout the mainland. Former drug gangsters and Russian experts were employed for the operations.

**Opium Refineries at Big Cities**

Scientific institutes have been detailed to improve the quality both of the plant and the refined product over recent years.

Among these are the Maoist so-called Academy of Science, the Institute of Agricultural Science, the Anhwei Agricultural College, Yunnan University, the Kweichow Agricultural College, Szechwan University and several other agricultural colleges.

Refineries, termed "special product refineries" exist in Peiping, Mukden, Tientsin, Dairen, Chinchow, Kupeikou, Shanghai, Yenchi, Chekiang, Hankow, Chungking, Sinkiang, Sikang, Kunming, Kwangtung and in Tibet.

Several of the factories, such as the Maoist Narcotic Laboratory and the Raw Materials Works in Peiping, are under the direct control of the regime's Department of Health.

The export of the refined drugs is also handled as a Maoist enterprise.

Quoting a report by Paul Scott (published by *The Wander,* Oct. 6, 1971), the organization's pamphlet said:

"The Chinese Communists have established what is known as 'Special Domestic Product Trade Company' to handle the export of its opium. The company's headquarters is in downtown Peiping, and it has branches in 30 other Chinese cities.

"For all intents and purposes, the Company is a smuggling organization under the supervision of the central committee of the Chinese Communist party, the Maoist ministry of foreign affairs, and the foreign trade commission.

**Peiping's Embassies Handle Sale**

"Their commercial attaches in Peiping's embassies in foreign countries take charge of the sale and distribution of the opium. Peiping uses various methods for smuggling the opium to the free world. For example, seamen and pilots are used as carriers and secret places on board ships are designed to hide the goods. Small fishing boats are used for transportation to Hong Kong and Macao for transhipment to other countries. Goods are unloaded at quiet coastal spots or left in the water with floats waiting to be picked up by divers. In recent months Peiping has begun using submarines to deliver goods to their destination in Japan and other Asian nations.

"American military intelligence reports that Peiping has been selling large quantities of best quality heroin at very low prices to Chinese businessmen in Vietnam. The price there runs at about US$20 per ounce compared with US $4,000 per ounce in the United States. The objective of these low-price Maoist sales is to corrupt U.S. servicemen in Vietnam.

"As Red China increases its trade with Western nations and establishes new diplomatic ties, the flow of opium from the Chinese mainland is expected to increase to alarming amounts because of the new channels for Peiping's 'Death Trade.' "

# Jews and Revolutions

By Jacob Talmon

Editor's Note

The following are freely translated excerpts from Prof. Jacob Talmon's essay originally entitled "Jews and Revolutions," which was published in an Israeli newspaper. It is reprinted here from the *Otherstand,* a Jewish-Zionist-Communist paper published in Montreal.

THE ROLE OF THE JEWS in the Bolshevik revolution and in the Soviet regime is a frightening topic which still awaits its historian. In this essay we dare to make some general and marginal comments.

During the early days of the Soviet Union it was natural to pair Lenin and Trotsky as the initiators of the revolution. As far as determination and authority there was of course only one initiator—Lenin. Without his extremely effective and firm decisiveness which activated his hesitating friends, "October" would not have occurred. Yet with regard to actual execution and efficacious action nobody could equal Trotsky. To substantiate this claim one need only enumerate some of his accomplishments.

In 1917 when Trotsky returned to his previous job (the one he held in 1905) as the chairman of the Petrograd Soviet, only now as the leader of the Bolshevik majority, he created the "Military Committee" the body that actually started the "October" revolution. He played a decisive role in convincing the suspicious and unfriendly soldiers of the Petropavlosk Garrison, whose support was so crucial, to join the Bolshevik camp. He slapped the face of the Mensheviks and the Social revolutionaries with a deadly insult telling them: "You will be thrown into history's garbage dump where you belong." The entire world held its breath during his struggle debate with German ministers and generals in Brest-Litovsk (Brest-Litovsk was the place where the Soviets negotiated with the Germans in order to terminate hostilities after the revolution), on the true meaning of self-determination. On behalf of what he claimed to be the "general wish" of the revolution, Trotsky confronted with an extreme centralist approach the trade unions who wanted to realize the principle of workers ownership of each and every factory. He not only organized the Red Army but he also fortified it with officers and technicians, many of whom were ex-Czarists.

### Many Roles in the Revolution

It is inadequate to restrict the discussion on the role that Jews played in the Bolshevik revolution to leaders of the first rank. No less important was their role in the "Kaders," in the administration, the party, the economy and the technical services. This is particularly important in a situation where the administration of the previous regime was unwilling to cooperate, or was not trusted by the Bolsheviks.

The contribution of the Jews to the maintenance of the new regime in a country shaken by war from the outside, civil war inside, and widespread starvation, was immense. Lenin emphasized the revolutionary courage of the Jews. The Russians, he claimed, lacked the basic qualities of the real revolutionary, namely the enthusiastic devotion to a doctrine, which is so characteristic of Jews. One must also note that many Jews served the regime not as a result of deep convictions to Bolshevik ideals, but either they had no alternative but to join the revolutionary forces, when

the counter-revolutionary forces initiated a policy of anti-semitic pogroms.

The importance and influence of the Jews who participated in the revolution can be easily demonstrated. Yet it is interesting to note certain aspects that were characteristic of the Jewish revolutionaries. Although one can focus on the mercilessness and unscrupulousness of Trotsky as a pragmatist and opportunist, the cruelty of the Che-Kaman Oritsky, the inspiring propagandizing of Voldarsky (the latter two were murdered later), still closer scrutiny will reveal that most of the Jewish Bolsheviks, Jewish Mensheviks and the Social-revolutionaries, were people that respected lawfulness or at least were more inhibited in attempts to break it than their gentile colleagues, particularly Lenin.

Known are the steps taken by Kameniev and Zinoviev to maintain some lawfulness and legality in an otherwise chaotic country and above all not to act without the cooperation of the other workers' parties. This activity was exposed by Lenin as sabotage and betrayal.

### Sabotage and Betrayal

While Lenin demonstrated complete disregard towards any kind of a legal system, perceiving the party, if not himself, as the criterion for right or wrong and thus the only legitimate interpreters of revolutionary lawfulness, it was Trotsky who suggested the assignment of formal responsibility for the revolution to the Petersburg Soviet.

The most typical characteristic of the Jewish revolutionaries in 1917, was undoubtedly their internationalism. While many gentile Bolsheviks maintained that the basic need for a revolution in the West was to strengthen and guarantee the success of the revolution (a typically Nationalist approach), Jewish revolutionaries like Trotsky, Radek, Zinoviev and others felt most deeply that the Russian revolution was *only* a local edition of the world revolution. It is neither an accident nor simply the result of language facility that so many Jews (Radek, Vlarisa, Reizner) were active in the Comintern, and in international Communist conferences. Except for the token presence of a good-looking Russian worker girl and a bearded peasant, practically all the Soviet representatives at the Brest-Litovsk negotiations with the Germans, were Jewish. This fact did not escape the Germans, particularly General Hoffman who, two years later, demolished the Jewish-led Communist regime in Bavaria.

### Suspicion of the Jews

It can be said that from the moment the gigantic struggle between Lenin and Trotsky was decided in favor of socialism in one country, i.e. a more nationalistic turn, the first step was taken in a process that revived suspicion of the Jews in the eyes of the Russian masses and the renewal of the special status of the Jews. (The internationalist Jew was considered a potential danger). But before these processes were culminated, the threatening figure of the Bolshevik Jew, the representative of an international world conspiracy was carved into the world's consciousness.

The Bolshevik revolution presented its neighbors, both those who were defeated and those who had just won their independence with a gigantic question: To join the revolution under Russian wings, or to fight for their own historical identity? When the representative of the old ruling classes, the Prince Max von Badden, the last premier of Imperial Germany, transferred the seal of office to the ex-innkeeper Evert, he asked him:"Do the Social Democrats see themselves as agents of a world revolution that began a year ago by the Bolsheviks or do they see themselves responsible for German national history and national heritage, as well as for the reconstruction of the devastated homeland?" Evert's answer to the Prince, that he saw himself responsible to Germany

because he himself had lost two sons in the war, is of fundamental importance. As soon as the decision was made in favor of a nationalistic trend (and there was never a doubt that this trend would be adopted), the future of the internationalistic Jewish revolutionaries was highly predictable. To the nationalist, the internationalist is a traitor.

### Revolution in Bavaria

Nothing served more the racist and anti-semitic counter-revolutionary myth about the Jewish tendency to stab in the back, than the revolution in Catholic Bavaria by Kurt Eisner, and the high status of Jews like Yogics, Levin, Levinass, George Landauer and Yoffe in the shortlived communist government in Bavaria after Kurt Eisner's assassination. In Germany, which was devastated by defeat, unemployment and hunger, the central role that Jews played in the Weimar Republic reinforced that myth.

The Jew Hugo Peres wrote the Weimar Constitution. Walter Rathau was the first foreign minister to sign an agreement with Bolshevik Russia, and Kurt Eisner publicized secret documents of the German Foreign Ministry to prove that Germany had initiated the war so as to show the West that Germany repented and thereby to obtain more bearable terms for settlement.

The fierce and belligerent investigation of Field Marshal Hindenburg by Cohen, the advisor of the Reichstag committee which was established to investigate German military behavior during the war, gave rise to the popular slogan "Cohen against Hindenburg." In vain was the claim that in the battlefield Jews were first rate patriots; they were "anti-national" and when Hitler appeared on the political scene there hardly was anyone left to protect them.

The clash between Universalism and nationalism took a much larger form in Eastern Europe, the the most important example being Poland. The liberation in Poland took top priority in the European revolutionary camp and was a basic principle in Marx and Engels' teaching.

The Polish were the oldest freedom fighters in Europe so that the establishment of an independent Poland meant nothing less than a deadly blow to the Czarist Regime. In spite of all this Rosa Luxemburg, a Jew and a leader of the Polish Internationalist Socialist Party, never stopped repeating the principle that with the growth of a widespread revolutionary movement in Russia it would be the sacred duty of Polish workers to unite with their Russian comrades and not to waste their time on nationalistic revision which would only serve to build a capitalist Poland.

In short there was no Polish national interest, there was only the class interest. Poland as a political entity was only an abstract term.

The group led by Rosa Luxemburg of which many leaders were Jews, became the nucleus of the Polish Communist Party after 1918. Some of its leaders made their way to Moscow. This is no surprise since Soviet Russia had declared itself to have no imperialist tendencies but rather to have the duty of bringing a revolutionary victory to every place on the globe.

### Jewish Revolutionaries are Internationalists

The background of Jewish Internationalism can be traced to specific historical circumstances. After World War I the Jews had found themselves overnight not to be citizens of multi-national monarchies or participants in the great world cultures of Germany and Russia, but rather a minority group subservient to the Poles, Lithuanians, Slovaks, Roumanians, and Hungarians whose social and cultural development were centuries behind the ones they had respected. Most of the Jews did not know the new national languages and were reluctant to learn them. Many among the

Jewish youth that were now treated as strangers and as threats to free national expression, reacted by enthusiastically responding to universal revolutionary message. Of course, when the day of judgment came after two decades, the Roumanians, Slovaks and Hungarians let the differences among them fade away and became voluntary allies of anti-semitism and anti-Bolshevism. Lithuanian hoodlums as well as Ukrainians and Bielo-Russians were used by the Nazis in the dirty job of clearing the Jewish ghettos of their occupants.

The Bolshevik Revolution was used by Hitler as conclusive proof of the revolutionary role that Jews played in the world from their earliest history to the present. Recently our attention was drawn to a pamphlet which was published in 1924 which includes a series of discussions between Hitler and his teacher, Dietrich Ekart. The discussion is titled: "Bolshevism from Moses to Lenin, discussions between Hitler and myself." In contradiction to the view of revolutionaries that the "natural order" is corrupted by exploiters and capitalist, these two counter-revolutionaries saw the natural order of the well-defined pure races corrupted by the Jews.

### Revolutionary Tendency of Jews

The exile of the Jews from Egypt, Christianity and the Reformation were all viewed as manifestations of this revolutionary tendency of the Jews against the "National Order." Ekart defined the Bolshevik Revolution as the "ritualistic massacre of Christians by the dictatorship of the World Jewish Redemption of Lenin and his Elijah, Trotsky-Bronstein.

"No nation in the world, not even that of Attila's murderers would have let him (the Jew) stay alive if it could suddenly see him as he really was."

The Hitlerite counter-revolution takes then the form of a universal revolution of superior races against the epitome of evil on whom one can pin any social oppression and any social revolution.

Before self-destruction in the Berlin bunker, Hitler maintained that the world owed him a debt of gratitude for cleansing Germany and central Europe of Jews.

At the end of World War II, Jewish survivors across Europe awaited the Soviet Army as a liberator. The Nazi-Soviet pact was forgotten. The fact that Russia had resorted to arms only after the Nazis invaded her and not to defend Jews or oppressed nations, was totally disregarded. The world reached a stage where not-killing Jews was considered an immense altruistic feat. But there were other reasons for the pro-Soviet feelings. World War II had exposed the true character of the insane racist nationalisms, precisely in the same way as the great depression convinced many non-Marxists that Capitalism was bankrupt.

### Defense Against Hitler

The ruling classes in most of East Europe were exposed by the war as being unable and unwilling to defend their countries against Hitler. In countries such as Poland or Hungary, the time for social revolution was ripe. It is not surprising then, that the Jewish survivors hurried to participate in a new beginning, in building socialism in countries that for centuries saw only oppression and exploitation.

On the objective level, the extermination of six million Jews meant that a whole middle class had disappeared, making the struggle for communism and the social ownership of resources that much easier. Many veteran Jewish communists who spent most of their lives in prisons, saw in the imposed communism despite its unpleasant overtones, the realization of their greatest dreams.

When the advancing Soviet army started to push back the Nazi invaders,

the Soviets enlisted the support of the Jewish survivors who were to be the most trustworthy executors of their policies in the Russian controlled areas. The local intelligentsia could not overcome their nationalistic resentment of the Russians, but as far as the Jews were concerned, their background pushed them in the direction of cooperation with the Russians. Once again the Jews' internationalism—in this case Moscow - orientated communism — clashed with the nationalistic aspirations of the local populations.

### Removed from High Positions

As a result, Anna Pouker in Roumania, Rakoshi and his friends in Hungary, Berman and Hilary Mintz in Poland, and Slansky in Czechoslovakia became identified, in the public eye, with Stalinism and the feeling of contempt towards the latter finally resulted in the removal of those Jews from high-ranking positions.

When the leaders of the "Polish October" became the "establishment" and thus sensitive to criticism and non-conconformity, the Jews, even those who had supported the Polish nationalist spirit, were labelled rootless cosmopolitans, sophists lacking backbones and, finally, part of the American, Zionist, Imperialist plot against the peace-loving socialist countries. They were described as having a corrupting influence on the simple people, the loyal, healthy people who have complete trust in the regime.

Common to all of the above mentioned situations of Jewish universalism vs. nationalistic aspirations is a denouement not unlike that of Shakespearian tragedy, with the scene full of corpses. Trotsky's skull gets smashed by the axe of a Stalinist agent. Rosa Luxemburg's mutilated body is dragged out of a river. Eisner and Landauer are killed by a bullet in the back. Zinoviev, Kaminiev and so many others are hanged in the middle of the night in secret prison cells. Slansky is executed as a traitor. The Poukers and the Bermans die in a focus of hatred, while the few survivors who do live are not only fired from their jobs but suffer constant harassment and contempt.

### Motivation for Revolution

It is not oppression nor insult that motivates today's young middle class Jews to rebel and to become such illustrious revolutionists as the Pavel Litvinovs and Ginsburgs of Russia, the Ginsburgs and Rudds of America, the Cohn-Bendits of Europe, and, needless to mention, veterans like Herbert Marcuse loaded with fifty years of disasters and ironies.

It seems that they are all propelled by the same guilt feelings that attacked the Russian intelligentsia of the nineteenth century. As offsprings of countless generations of injustice, they feel discomfort, sorrow and guilt because of the luxury in which they are living, while so much hypocrisy and wickedness surround them. They feel it just a "bit more" than their gentile friends because of the unconquered spirit of nonconformity and restless soul-searching which stems at least partially from lack of solid Jewish roots and because of lack of a basis in a living Jewish experience. Due to the latter factors the Jewish rebels turn with overflowing self-hatred against their own people after having absorbed the criteria of the negators of Judaism. Also, their anger is sharpened because they never were able to resolve the meaning of their being Jewish either in a positive or a negative way.

They rebel against this Jewishness on the basis of criteria that can never be accomplished, they attack it in jovial cruelty because of its misdeeds and in that way they take revenge on their parents who preached revolutionary values but after a while preferred the good life that our rotten society supplies.

# What Ian Smith Didn't Say

## *Rhodesia's Prime Minister Sold Out*

By Wilfred Brooks

IN PRESENTING the terms to Parliament and to the country, the Prime Minister (Mr. Smith) was careful not to refer to the "small print." For equally obvious reasons, too, he did not clarify or interpret the legalistic passages which themselves contain some of the most explosive material.

His technique was yet another example of the contempt in which he and his Cabinet have held the electorate for so long. As on other key matters (the Whaley Report, the "Yellow Paper," etc.) the ominous forerunners to the current situation, he guessed that most people would not read the White Paper and that, if they did, its tortuous phrasing would induce them, once again, to "leave it to Smithy," just as, in other times, they "left it to Huggie" or "Roy" or even "Edgar," with now-known results.

The following points, taken from the White Paper for easy reference show the extent of London's direct powers over the affairs of the "sovereign, independent" Republic of Rhodesia in terms of the agreed plan:

1. Rhodesian Independence will be "conferred" by an Act of the House of Commons.

2. The Commission appointed for the "Test of Acceptability," primarily amongst Africans, will be an entirely British body acting autonomously.

3. The membership of the Commission reviewing "racial discrimination" in all laws and administrative practices must be approved by the British Government and the Rhodesian Government, recognizing the Commission's "special authority," has undertaken to implement its recommendations to the fullest practicable extent. Existing laws include Municipal bylaws.

4. The British have the right to appoint an "observer" to the tribunal that will again review the cases of the remaining African detainees, and the tribunal's findings will be binding on the Rhodesian Government.

5. Much of the annual British grant of £5 million for a crash program of African education and development will be in the form of "technical assistance."

The program must be an "agreed" program between the British and Rhodesian Governments.

6. Finally, in terms of the proposals, the British Government will insist that the Rhodesian taxpayer allocates to the "crash" program an extra £5 million ($8.5 m.) a year for 10 years over and above the normal African Education and Development Votes in the Rhodesian Budget.

### Tactics of half-truth

Mr. Smith realized fully that he had a captured radio-audience of thousands of voters anxious to know what was in store for them. Announcing, therefore, that he intended to deal with "some of the more important items in the White Paper," he presented a carefully edited version guaranteed to allay the anxieties of people naturally elated at the prospect of an end to sanctions.

That, despite such customary technique of half-truth, the public was still disturbed was indicated by the mere smattering of applause that he received from the crowd when he left Parliament, in contrast to the wild cheering at the time of independence and of the promises and undertakings accompanying it.

In his statement, the "Test of Acceptability" (he said) was a "British requirement"—as if it could be anything else in a so-called Independent country with its own elected Parliament. Furthermore, the commission, appointed by the *British* Government for a crucial operation in a State claiming to be sovereign, would "decide for itself how to carry out this test."

Seven years ago, it was the same Prime Minister who declared that UDI was essential to prevent any further interference in Rhodesian affairs and that, henceforth, "only Rhodesians" would run those affairs.

The word "Rhodesians," for decades referring to the people who have created the country, now means something very different: the most rabid Black nationalist as well as the most primitive and filthy tribesman is now as much a "Rhodesian" as anyone else.

### The Biggest Hole

Mr. Smith went on to explain radical changes in his "world-beater" Constitution that, far from lasting "a thousand years," has not even lasted the proverbial "thousand days" of the decline of Sir Roy Welensy's multiracial Federation.

Undeterred by memory of things said, the Prime Minister calmly described how a new African "Higher Roll" would be established; how two additional African parliamentary seats would be "created" for every rise in 6% of that roll in relation to the existing European Roll; and how, after racial Parity (his own creation, via Mr. Whaley) had been reached in Parliament, the African voters would "decide" (by referendum!) whether they wanted to abolish the Tribal seats and have all elections by direct vote.

With an eye on his White listeners and voters, Mr. Smith here interpolated an assurance that "no European need harbour any anxiety about the security of his future in Rhodesia." The basis of his optimism was that the system would be on "Advancement on Merit," the principal hole that, created by Mr. Smith himself, Lord Goodman quickly found in the game-fence.

### What "Parity" Means

Having calmly allayed European anxieties, the Prime Minister then expressed the firm view that "the concept of Parity provides stability and security for both races": that was why he and "your Government" would have wished to retain it "in perpetuity," rather than accept the British demand of actual "progress" beyond — to majority rule.

His deploring of the failure to maintain Parity, however, was entirely academic: as a moment's thought, and experience of events to the North and even a recent admission from the *Rhodesia Herald* all indicate. Parity in fact means majority rule, if only because, as the country can now see to its cost, there will always be White politicians, who, for their own personal ends, will side with the Black when it suits them.

There will not only be the Black referendum after Parity, but also the creation of 10 Common-Roll seats to be occupied by candidates elected by all voters, Black and White.

The concept, of great political beauty and beloved by the British as a painless but very quick progression to Black rule, was seen in all its panoply in Zambia. There, White liberals like Sr. John Moffat teamed up with the Black nationalists, sincerely believing that they could exert a moderating influence. Sir John left Zambia for good last year, tragically recording the utter failure of such efforts.

### No Dallying

Having outlined the fascinating steps in "our constitutional development," Mr. Smith then went on to refer to the new Declaration of Rights.

Understandably, his reference occupied a mere 19 words: if he had dallied too long on the subject he would perforce have reminded the electorate, at least indirectly, of all the thousands of words used by his Minister of Justice (Mr. Lardner-Burke), less than four years ago, to explain why an appeal to the courts under the Declaration is so undesirable.

The right of appeal, enshrined in the Whitehead Constitution of 1961 at British insistence, was an open invitation to trouble-makers and their overseas (and local) financial backers to cause the maximum political embarrassment by using the expensive and sophisticated judicial machine as a means of creating the maximum propaganda.

"The rights and privileges of the White man, developed and struggled for over the centuries, have always been matched by corresponding responsibilities. Many of them are unknown to the African tribesman: not understanding them in the least, he often regards their application as weakness, especially if some appropriately-minded lawyer eggs him in to claim them—and succeeds.

That particular issue, however, impinges on Mr. Smith's concept of "Advancement on Merit."

### No "safeguard"

Having but touched on the Declaration of Rights, the Prime Minister proceeded to outline the "additional safeguard" against any amendment of the proposed Constitution. Here again the Blacks will have the whip-hand, for, "after Parity has been attained," the "additional safeguard" (a majority vote from the White as well as the Black MPs) will fall away.

In other words, as long as the Whites have a parliamentary majority the Blacks will be able to prevent any constitutional amendments that the White man regards as essential; but, thereafter, the Blacks will be able to scrap the whole thing to their hearts' desire.

### "Discrimination"

On what is alleged to be "racial discrimination" (but which, in fact, is often nothing of the kind), the Prime Minister referred to the agreed appointment of an "independent commission" to "examine the question" in the light of "existing legislation."

To the very attentive White audience listening on the radio, he adroitly avoided the small print by referring merely to the commission's right to make recommendations to the Government "on ways of making progress towards ending racial discrimination."

### Detainees' Release

*What he did not say* was, first, that he has expressed to the British Government his firm intention to eradicate all forms of "discrimination" to the widest practicable extent; secondly, that one of the three members of the Commission must be *an African;* thirdly, that *the British Government must approve of the members selected;* fourthly, that he and his Government, recognizing that the commission's findings carry "special authority," will implement them "subject only to considerations that any government would be obliged to regard as of an overriding character"; and, fifthly (and above all), "a special duty" of the Commission will be "to scrutinize the provisions of the *Land Tenure Act.*"

Is it not perhaps strange that a key part of the "small print" is the final Appendix to the agreed terms and that the most disturbing passages are right at the end of that Appendix? Is it, too, not strange that the Prime Minister saw fit not to mention the passages, particularly in the light of the traditional and most sacrosanct political principles in this country for the past 50 years, as en-

shrined first in the Land Apportionment Act and, recently, in its successor the Land Tenure Act?

However, more strangeness and small print were to come.

Paragraph IV of the White Paper, (on the release of *detainees* and restrictees) enjoyed exactly 13 words in the Prime Minister's speech.

What it said (and what he chose to overlook) was that "it is the Rhodesian Government's intention to release a further 31 detainees as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made."

As 23 were released in March, in advance of the Goodman Talks, the question might well be asked why that number was then not increased to 54. Attitudes, surely, could not have changed so precipitately: indeed, the published statements from at least one ex-detainee during the Douglas-Home visit showed that there has been no real change at all.

However, again in the words of the White Paper, "since the settlement will have created a new situation" (sic), there will be *"a new special review"* of the cases of all remaining detainees "in the light of changed circumstances." Changed indeed!

As the public has a pretty fair idea of the activities and operations of most of the detainees, and as young Rhodesians are still involved in military operations linked with those activities, the reaction of the Services to the proposals will be of very great interest.

### The Civil Service

There is much on the same theme in the White Paper.

In view of the electoral power of the middle and lower grade of Civil Servants in this country, it was perhaps not surprising, either, that the Prime Minister completely ignored the next provision, Paragraph VII, discreetly headed "Other Matters."

The agreement is that multi-racialism in the Service will be accelerated, Mr. Smith having "undertaken to take steps to enable an increasing number of Africans to fit themselves to compete on equal terms with candidates of other races so far as appointments or promotions are concerned," according to the criteria of "merit and suitability."

A second "Other Matter," in the same Paragraph VII ignored by the Prime Minister in his statement, is that "Rhodesian citizens" (sic) "who have left Rhodesia for any reason" will be allowed to return freely and "without being subjected to any restrictions by reason of their past activities."

### "Independence"

In view of the Prime Minister's constant insistence, for electoral consumption, on the inviolable existence of Independence, the supreme irony occurred in his speech when, quoting from paragraph VIII ("Implementation"), he calmly announced that, after a successful "Test of Acceptability" and the requisite amendments to the Constitution, etc., *"the British Government* will, in turn, introduce legislation *to confer* independence on Rhodesia . . ."

There is a world of difference between "confer" and "recognize."

So much for the Prime Minister's own version of the terms.

### "Long, long haul"

Turning "to the political aspects as I see them," he went on:

"The task entrusted to your Government was to ensure that control of Rhodesia was retained in civilized hands. Our battle to achieve this commenced more than 100 years ago, when we decided that we had to put an end to the rot which was setting in and redirect Rhodesia's course. It has been a long, long haul to reach the position in which we now find ourselves . . ."

It has indeed been a "long, long haul"; but to what purpose? As the liberal but experienced Sir Robert Tred-

*(Continued on Page 41)*

# Building Socialism... Soviet Style



By Robert Klinck

Editor's Note

This is a review and commentary on Anthony C. Sutton's study, *Western Technology and Soviet Economic Development, 1917 to 1930,* published by the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace, Stanford University.

FOR MANY YEARS, developments in the U.S.S.R. have been a source of perplexity to many well-intentioned members of Western societies. However much we might disapprove of the brutal and authoritarian aspects of the Soviet government, we have nevertheless been forced to acknowledge that Communist industrial activity has been remarkably successful.

The evidence appeared overwhelming that the Soviet Union had lifted itself, so to say, "by its bootstraps" — in defiance of the so-called capitalist nations — with the result that the country had risen from the ruin left by World War I and the military conflicts continuing on Russian soil into the early 1920's (remember that the Bolshevik Revolution occurred in November 1917) to the position of being one of the two great super-powers of the world.

True, this accomplishment entailed imprisonment in slave camps, torture, and cruel deaths for millions of persons. But these methods apparently did enable a gigantic "progressive leap," placing us in the position of having to decide whether the result justified the sacrifice.

By writing *Western Technology and Soviet Economic Development, 1917 to 1930,* Anthony Sutton has rendered the valuable service of obviating the necessity of confronting the issue in these terms. In this painstakingly documented study, based on information obtained from sources in a dozen different countries, he has shown that the notion that Socialism rebuilt and advanced Russian industry is a pure fiction. It was not the pervading genius of Lenin, nor the zeal of the workers under a "proletarian dictatorship," nor the grandiose Five Year Plans that reconstituted the productive apparatus in Russia; rather this was achieved by the very capitalists whom the Bolsheviks proclaimed to be their moral enemies, deserving of liquidation for having exploited the working class.

His analysis has led Sutton to conclude that the First Five Year Plan (begun in 1928) was a propaganda myth in the sense that "Almost all major projects under the Plan were designed by American companies." Further, he says, *"At least 95 percent of the (Soviet) industrial structure received (capitalist Western) assistance."*

### Concessions Operations

Concessions were the contractual mechanisms employed to involve foreign companies in Soviet economic development. Sutton defines a pure con-

cession as "an economic enterprise in which a foreign company enters into a contract with the host country to organize, equip, and exploit a specific opportunity, under the legal doctrine of *usufruct*. In return for the burden of development, exploitation, and production, the foreign company receives a non-contractual surplus or profit, usually taxed by the host country."

The use of concessions was approved by the All Russian Congress of Councils of the National Economy as early as December 1917, that is, one month after the Bolshevik seizure of power.

### Foreign Firms In Oil

In 1901 the Baku oil field in the Caucasus was producing more than one-half of the total world output of crude oil. However, during the Bolshevik occupation of the territory, drilling ceased, with the result that by 1922 half of the wells were idle and the remainder were producing increasing quantities of water.

The Soviet government dealt with the problem by importing "massive" quantities of equipment from the American firms of International Barnsdall Corporation and Lucey Manufacturing Company, beginning in 1921. Barnsdall introduced rotary drilling methods in the Baku fields which, says Sutton, "increased speed of drilling by a factor of ten and reduced costs by more than one half between 1924 and 1928."

Hill Electrical Drills (U.S.A.), EMSCO (U.S.A.), and Metropolitan-Vickers (a British subsidiary of Westinghouse) also filled "significant orders" for oil-field equipment, and, according to a General Electric company publication in 1943, between 1927 and 1930 "large quantities of General Electric products began to furnish the motive power for drilling oil wells and for pumping oil in the rich fields of Baku and Grozny."



As well, Norwegian, Italian, British, French, and Japanese corporations were granted concessions to develop Soviet oil fields.

There were no large oil refineries in pre-revolutionary Russia. Nineteen such plants were constructed between 1917 and 1930: only one of these contained units manufactured in the U.S.S.R. The plants were equipped throughout with foreign machinery, the electrical equipment being supplied largely by General Electric.

By 1923 Sale and Company of London, Royal Dutch Shell, and Standard Oil were purchasing Soviet oil. In 1927 the Soviet government sold 150,000 tons of oil directly to the navy of Fascist Italy.

### Coal Mining Concessions

In December 1923 it was reported that an extremely valuable concession to mine coal in the Donets Basin had been granted to a French group. Complete facts are not known. Sutton opines that the holder of this concession (designated in Soviet sources as "Union" or "Franco-Russky") was the Union Miniere. He states: "There was every reason for the Union Company to have completely obscured public knowledge of a concession. There were some two million tsarist shares and bonds held in France, with active representative organizations fighting for total settlement of pre-war debts."

Other concessions were granted to Japanese campaigns, the Anglo-Russian Grumant Company, the Polar Star Company (country of origin unknown), Bryner Co., Ltd. (U.K.), and Alti Fornie Acciaierie of Italy. The Soviet government turned largely to German technol-

ogy, and by 1926 Thyssen A.G. and Koppers A-G were receiving orders for equipment.

The American firm of Stuart, James and Cooke, Inc., prepared a five-year modernization plan for the Soviet coal trust Donugol, furnishing 12 engineers to implement the plan. In 1929 two other U.S. companies — Allen & Garcia and Roberts & Schaefer — concluded contracts to develop a total of 5 new mine shafts and 3 new coal pits in the Soviet Union. Equipment was manufactured, installed, and brought into operation by these companies, which dispatched many American engineers to Russia for the purpose. At approximately the same time, Stein A-G and Thyssen A-G each designed million ton coal shafts for the U.S.S.R.

Sullivan, Allis - Chalmers, Krupp, Westinghouse, General Electric, and other companies also supplied equipment.

### Some Metal Concessions

*(a) Iron.* Although pure concessions were not a major factor in the iron and steel industry, they were known. The German company, Bergman, was granted a concession to restore a metal works in the Urals and to manufacture heavy machinery and various metal goods including guns, shells, and small arms — which the Soviet government allowed it to export. The enormous Lena Goldfields, Ltd. concession (British) operated blast furnaces and steel works in the Urals. Lena imported over $2.5 million worth of equipment for an extensive renovation that included seven iron ore mines, three quarries, two quartz quarries, and other major facilities.

*(b) Lead-zinc.* Lena Goldfields, Ltd. reopened the extensive Ridder mine complex which antedated the Revolution. The giant Deutsche Bank of Germany provided long-term financial assistance. In 1932 a smelter built by Lena produced 34 percent of the total Soviet zinc production. Between 1927 and 1930 Bryner and Company, a British concessionaire, contributed significantly to Soviet foreign exchange through its export of zinc concentrates.

*(c) Copper.* The extensive copper mining industry of Tsarist Russia disintegrated during the Revolution. A lack of technical skill prevented the Soviet government from putting existing mines and smelters back into operation. Consequently, they enlisted the aid of hundreds of foreign engineers and technicians, mainly from the United States, but supplemented through the Lena and Siemens (Germany) concessions. Lena built one large copper smelter; another valued at $38 million was built by Western companies at Bogomol, being brought into production during the first Five Year Plan.

*(d) Aluminum.* Most aspects of the manufacture of aluminum were covered by technical-assistance agreements with French and German companies by 1930.

### Industrialization of Agriculture

The Soviet Union sought foreign assistance for the purpose of establishing large-scale farming operations. Krupp (Germany) was granted concessions involving livestock breeding, sugar beets, silk worms, grain-growing, and sheep-raising. A concession of 67,000 acres was granted to the Deutsch-Russische Agrar A-G in 1923 "to be used for any purpose seen fit by the German concessionaires."

Harold M. Ware of the United States received a concession to establish several large farms in 1924. Ware organized the export of tractors to the U.S.S.R through the Society of Friends of Russia. The Ford Motor Co. donated a number of tractors to the cause.

During the early 1920's the Soviet government failed in repeated attempts to develop a Soviet tractor. In August

1926 there was a total of 24,000 tractors in Russia; 20,000 of these had been purchased from the Ford Motor Co. during the preceding four years, 2,400 were International Harvesters, 700 were Advance-Rumley. "By 1927," says Sutton, "more than 85 percent of all trucks and tractors in the U.S.S.R. were Ford-built from Detroit."

In 1929 the Soviet Union purchased 5,900 International tractors and 1,300 Caterpillar tractors.

Albert Kahn, the U.S. construction design firm responsible for building the large mass-production plants of American automobile producers, designed a plant for the U.S.S.R. with a capacity to produce 40,000 tractors annually. It was erected at Stalingrad by the American firm, McClintock and Marshall.

### Machinery Factories

Some of the more complex pre-Revolutionary factories were allowed to continue their operations without interference. Among these were Citroen and Westinghouse Air Brake Works.

The first World War and the Revolutionary wars seriously disrupted Russian railroad facilities, so that in mid-1920 only 6,000 of a total stock of 16,000 locomotives were operable. At that time the U.S.S.R. placed one order for 1,000 locomotives with Nyquist and Holm (Sweden) and another for 1,500 from German companies. Inoperable locomotives were sent for repair to Estonia (then non-Communist), where Krupp of Germany assisted in their reconstruction with financing from the Deutsche Bank. The British Vickers-Armstrong Company also participated in this work. In 1929 the Baldwin Locomotive Works (U.S.A.) made a $5 million credit available to the Soviet Union for the purchase of parts and supplies.

The Singer Sewing Machine plants were nationalized in 1917 and denationalized in 1925; by 1930 they were producing 500,000 machines annually.

Dubert and Ansonia, both American firms, contracted to build watch and clock factories in the U.S.S.R.

Underwood Company provided technical assistance to allow construction of a typewriter factory. Pencils and stationery items were produced by the Hammer concession (U.S.A.), which was the only company manufacturing these items in the U.S.S.R.

### Electrical Equipment Manufacturing

The problem of organizing the electrical industry was approached through the creation of four large state trusts. Lew Zausmer, a former director of the Russian General Electric Company, became one of the three directors of one of these trusts.

The four concluded agreements with such Western electrical equipment manufacturers as International General Electric, A.E.G. (German General Electric), A.S.E.A. (Swedish General Electric), Westinghouse, Ericsson (Sweden, Brown - Boveri (Switzerland), Western Electric, and Siemens (Germany).

The recovery of Soviet industry in the fields of transformer, electric motor, and turbo-generators was almost completely dependent on General Electric technology transferred to the U.S.S.R. through A.E.G. (German General Electric) and, to a lesser extent, on technical assistance provided by the British Westinghouse subsidiary, Metropolitan-Vickers.

In 1928 the International General Electric Company contracted to supply $26 million worth of electrical equipment to the Soviet Union. This agreement began what a G.E. publication of 1943 described as "a continuous uninterrupted record of close technical collaboration and harmonious commercial association," during which the U.S.S.R. actually established an office at the GE centre in Schenectady.

Ericsson was the only producer of telephones in the Soviet Union as late as 1930, and alone in 1926 employed one-third of all of the employees in one

of the state trusts.

R.C.A. constructed large broadcasting stations for Soviet international communications and propaganda.

Sutton says, further, that, "all electric energy stations built in this period, whether coal, peat or hydroelectric, were based on Western technology."

### Chemical Plants

After the Revolution the Soviet Union had no capacity for nitrogen fixation and, in particular, only a small capacity for the production of nitric acid (an essential ingredient in the manufacture of explosives). The Italian company of Casale Ammonia S-A built a synthetic ammonia plant with a 16.000-ton capacity in Russia in 1927. Several plants built by Superfosfat A/B of Sweden became the foundation of the Russian superphosphate industry. Dupont provided engineers to build and commence operation of a nitric acid plant and to train Soviet personnel to operate it. Alcan Hirsch of New York, the chief engineer who supervised construction of an entire complex of chemical plants in Russia, reported that the equipment in this plant was wholly American-made.

The General Engineering Company of New Jersey built for the Soviet Union, using all American equipment, the first plant in the world employing a flotation process for separating the contaminant nepheline from phosphate.

German companies modernized the Russian sulphuric acid plant.

Imported dyes came exclusively from the German trusts, I. G. Farben.

The Seiberling Rubber Company (U.S.A.) initiated the manufacture of rubber tires by completely outfitting a plant at Yaroslavl.

### Armaments

In 1927 Krupp was reported to be building 17 artillery plants in central Asia. Sutton says that, "The existence of such a large number of shell and artillery plants is credible in the light of the Soviet recoil to the German *Barbarossa* attack of 1941. The Russian counterattack in the winter was made before Western aid flowed in quantity and was made by utilizing large massed fronts of artillery and tanks of a single model."

### Extension of Credit

Sutton states that Soviet development was not hampered by a lack of financial capital, and he has pieced together evidence that by 1930 over 200 American companies alone were providing credit for up to three years at reasonable rates of interest. The W. Averell Harriman Company of New York, by arranging financing for the development of the Soviet manganese industry in 1928, was largely responsible for beginning the era when Western companies provided long-term credits to the U.S.S.R.

"Chase National Bank and the Equitable Trust Company were leaders in the Soviet credit business," says Sutton.

German groups also served as major suppliers of credit. In 1925 the Deutsche Bank and the Reichs Kredit Gesellschaft A-G issued a loan of 100 million marks, and a 300-million-mark credit from German firms in the following year was guaranteed by the government of Germany to the extent of 35 percent in case the U.S.S.R. defaulted in payment.

### The West Rebuilt Russia

Sutton's generalization of his findings warrants quotation at length: "One surprising conclusion from this study has been that organizations which are often thought to be somewhat socialist in character, such as cooperatives and trade unions, have consistently refused to have anything to do with the Soviet Union in the matter of credits, aid, trade, or technical assistance . . . On the other hand, the industrial and financial elements in all Western countries have, in the final analysis, provided more assistance for the growth of the Soviet Union than any other group."



# Youth Action Against War Criminals

BY C. B. BAKER

WAR CRIMES TRIALS have become a fashionable leftist activity recently. Babblings and rantings about Dow Chemical Company are typical achievements of "radical"-left war crimes trials.

Unfortunately, all of the war crimes trials in recent history *have totally failed to go after the real war criminals.* Screaming about the profits of the Dow Chemical Company does nothing more than to attack the *symptoms* and ignore the *causes* of recent wars and most especially the Vietnam slaughter.

Many of the "radical" leftists who conducted previous war crimes trials were themselves supported by the very forces promoting the war. It is a well known fact that the Ford Foundation and other large tax-exempt foundations specialize in making grants to Left-Wing professors, authors, and agitator *—the very people who conducted the previous war crimes trials.*

These tax-exempt foundations are maintained to preserve the power and wealth of the tiny oligarchy of *plutocrats* who control our country. *They are, in fact, America's ruling class.*

The average American simply cannot imagine why these super-rich, degenerate "capitalists" would engineer the Vietnam war and simultaneously support the very forces agitating against the war. The answer is very simple. These rich swine have one and only one goal — *power.* With their money, they have bought off enough politicans to establish and maintain their tax-exempt foundations. These foundations serve as the nerve center for the planned one-world dictatorship.

The big time "capitalists" have always preferred *putting in the fix* to the myth of free competition. A one-world totalitarian state would be just what the doctor ordered for the Rockefellers, the Rothschilds, the Sterns, the Lehmans, and all the other criminal-finance families.

Dealing with "radicals" is an old game to these "wizards." In 1917, Jacob Schiff gave $20,000,000 to Leon Trotsky to finance the Red take-over of Russia. Recently the Bilderbergers (a special subdivision of the plutocrat rulers) have made a number of deals with the Marxist governments of newly independent nations in order to obtain oil concessions. In fact, the Bilderberger criminals engineered the bloody genocide in the recent Nigerian civil war. Needless to say with the slaughter over, the Bilderberger oil wells in Nigeria are pumping faster than ever.

In early 1971, "anti-Communist" David Rockefeller made a secret trip (as advance man for Kissinger and Nixon) to Peking in an attempt to obtain Red Chinese oil concessions. After his trip, Rockefeller made a public speech extolling the size of the Asian oil deposits claiming that they were the "largest in the world."

*Can there be any doubt that these rich pigs would secretly back the Abbie*

*Hoffmans and the Jerry Rubins after dealing with Trotsky and Mao?*

**Why Vietnam?**

People often ask why these plutocrats would engineer a prolonged war of attrition and endanger their own home base. In reality, the plutocrats and the leftist "radicals" have a common goal in that *they both fervently desire the destruction and enslavement of America's productive middle class.*

For years, these plutocrats have been supporting "liberal" legislation to expand welfare and other give-away programs. These Federal programs have had to be supported by higher and higher taxes.

These increased taxes always have fallen directly upon the shoulders of the American middle class. The plutocrats have their tax-exempt foundations as well as a battery of fancy tax-lawyers to help them evade their share of the higher taxes. *The super-rich pay very little or no income taxes!*

Despite the heavy burden of slave taxation, the productive peoples of America were not enslaved and they had generally kept their faith in the American way of life. That's why the Vietnam War was needed.

The plutocrats realized that as long as the decent people of America maintained their love of country and pride in their form of government—a one-world totalitarian state could not be established. Something was needed to make our people lose their belief in America and their trust in the Constitution.

The deliberately prolonged no-win war of attrition in Vietnam served the goals of the plutocrats perfectly. Once the war had been undertaken, it was a simple thing to find and pay off anti-war agitators. The more the war dragged on, the louder the agitators yelled and the greater the number of Americans who began to question and abandon faith in their country.

**The Real War Criminals**

The youth of America have been especially hard hit by this pincer movement of the plutocrats and their "radical" allies. The time has come for America's young people to put the real war criminals on trial. To that end, YOUTH ACTION indicted and will put on trial 15 of the real criminals. Of the accused, 14 are members of the mysterious Council on Foreign Relations (CFR).

For years Right-wingers have been ridiculed because they pointed the finger of accusation at the CFR. At last, the "establishment" itself has admitted the power of the CFR. *The New York Times Magazine* of Nov. 21, 1971 described how the tiny plutocratic elite who make up the membership of the CFR completely control America's foreign policy. *The Times* admitted that CFR members engineered the Vietnam war.

The officers of YOUTH ACTION, Luke Herda, Ken Hoop, Peter Reynolds, and C. B. Baker invite anyone of any p o l i t i c a l persuasion who is against American involvement in foreign wars to participate in the coming war crimes trial of the *real war criminals*. The trials will be held in Washington, D.C. on September 2-3, 1972.

**Buckley is on the List**

It should be noted that the name of William F. Buckley, Jr. appears on the list of indicted war criminals. Buckley has been a strong proponent of sending American troops to the Middle East. A recent issue of *National Review* (published by B u c k l e y) advocated the American invasion of Libya and the mass genocidal forced - expulsion of the Libyan population into the waterless deserts of North Africa. Buckley failed to tell readers of his magazine about his sights on the oil of Libya as Rockfeller has his eyes on the oil of China. The difference is that little Libya only has two million people where

as China has a BILLION people—too many for Rockefeller to push out.

Below is a copy of the amended list of war criminals indicted on July 4, 1971 (the names of Buckley, Ball, Bundy, Gilpatrick, and Burns were added at the Youth Action Board of Directors meeting on Sept. 4, 1971).

WALT W. ROSTOW
ROBERT S. MCNAMARA
HENRY CABOT LODGE
HENRY A. KISSINGER
DEAN RUSK
NELSON ROCKEFELLER
DAVID ROCKEFELLER
MAXWELL D. TAYLOR
ROBERT LEHMAN
DANIEL ELLSBERG
WILLIAM F. BUCKLEY, JR.
ARTHUR F. BURNS
WILLIAM BUNDY
ROSWELL L. GILPATRICK
GEORGE BALL

did commit high treason, war crimes against humanity, and various other crimes and felonies against American Youth and the American people as a whole, in that they did plot and conspire to destroy the American Nation in order to create a "One World" totalitarian dictatorship upon the projected ruins of American society, all in violation of The United States Constitution, the law of national survival pertaining to all sovereign nations and the individual American's basic right to life granted by God Almighty.

Youth Action with the authority vested in it by the youth of America, shall conduct a public trial of the above named defendants. The accused will be notified as to the exact time and place of the tribunal.

In the Name of American Youth

Luke Herda—Chairman
Ken Hoop—Vice Chairman
Peter C. Reynolds—Secretary
C. B. Baker—Treasurer

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# *What Ian Smith Didn't Say*

*(Continued from Page 33)*

gold remarks, "for all practical purposes we are back in the 1961 position": he expresses himself "astounded" that Mr. Smith would "concede so much."

The "rot" of 10 years ago was nothing compared with the proposed rot. The late Sir Edgar Whitehead himself would never have dreamed of attempting it, nor today would have believed it; and he must indeed be smiling, somewhere in the Hereafter, at his successor's self-congratulatory reference to the "judgment, foresight and statemanship" required if a hand is not to be "overplayed."

The really choice passage in the Prime Minister's statement, however, followed immediately after the self-congratulation.

He could not, he said, "by any stretch of imagination," suggest that failure to reach a settlement "would have prejudiced Rhodesia's position" now; but "in 10 or 20 years' time the position would not be so good for our children"!

As there is a distinct probability of Parity (i.e., effective Black rule) by then, there will be many who will find difficulty in appreciating the argument.

### THE AUTHOR

Mr. Brooks is the editor of *Property and Finance*, one of the most influential publications in Rhodesia.

# Racial Integration — The Reality

## *An Open Letter to Carleton Putnam*

By Robert B. McCoy

Dear Mr. Putnam:

Referring to your full page advertisement in the *Chicago Tribune* for 12 February 1970, I feel it worth while to tell you, for whatever use you might want to make of it, the experiences I had while living in Chicago which have made me what the "liberals" like to call a "bigoted racist."

Ten years ago I was a firm believer in racial equality. I was an "integrationist" to the extend that I believed every man of whatever color should rise or fall according to his own ability. I lived in Chicago then, in a very nice area of white people, good homes and handsome apartment buildings within half a mile of an area "liberals" like to call a ghetto, both misunderstanding and misusing that term. When blacks began moving into the neighborhood, I had no desire to leave for that reason.

Six months later, the nice buildings were wrecks, the white people were gone and the area a social and physical shambles. Noise (24 hours a day), filth and garbage, immorality and crime were rampant, and white skins became the target of a malicious, blatant, organized black racism. When it became totally unsafe for whites to be in the neighborhood because of roving gangs of vicious killers, I moved my family to another area two miles distant.

Again, it was an excellent neighborhood, with handsome single-family homes in the $60,000 to $75,000 class (near the South Shore Country Club) and dotted with luxury apartment buildings, some of which were high rise skyscrapers. There I lived through precisely the same experiences I had had a short time previously, like seeing a movie a second time. Once again, the black tide came, spawning evil, filth, immorality and crime; once again, the roving gangs of black killers and vandals made the nights hideous with screams, yells, catcalls and smashing glass, and the days nearly as bad. I saw more than once blacks copulating in public, scarcely hidden behind hedges, standing in doorways, in cars parked along the curb, like animals in their indifference to public decency, I saw with my own eyes muggings and the stripping of autos; I saw vandalism that deserved shooting on the spot. I saw theft in grocery stores. I found piles of human feces in the foyer of our building, without toilet paper, and our janitor told me that this was a common occurrence wherever negroes lived in apartment buildings. In our three-story building, containing 120 apartments, it was a nightly occurrence to hear men (presumably, although it could well have been women) urinating from upper windows and daylight would reveal dripping, reeking stains down the walls in many places. Screaming sex orgies were a common occurrence in the apartment across the hall, with bloody fights and crashing glass and splintered furniture. Again, it became impossible to live amongst these filthophiles — they like it that way! Not once did I ever see black people attempting to clean up their environment; all I ever saw was black people dumping their garbage out of windows, breaking every glass bottle they saw, throwing old furniture into the street gutters, stuffing rags into broken windows and casting plastic contain-

ers and old papers to the four winds. They will have it no other way. Give these animals paradise, and in a month it will be a jungle fit only for animals.

Knowing by then that in due time we would be leaving Chicago permanently for New Mexico, but at some time then still undetermined, I moved a third time three miles further south, again to a decent neighborhood. Once again, for the third time, I endured the same scenario, line for line, cue for cue. I left Chicago finally, after ten years among the blacks, with a profound racial prejudice arising out of personal experience. The blacks had caused me to dislike them beyond all measures. For whatever it might be worth in this context, I would have exactly and precisely the same reaction to white people who acted and behaved as the black people did.

I came from a background of white poverty every bit as pervasive and humiliating as that of a black slum, but instead of turning to crime — like uncounted thousands of other white youth during the depression — I worked, and I worked hard, for the social respect I wanted and expected. I didn't go around whining, with my dirty hands outstretched for alms and charity, and neither I nor my neighbors in poverty ever turned to violence as an answer to our poverty. If we wanted something, we either worked for it, or did without it, and our standard of living then was in every respect less than the standard of living now enjoyed by 95% of the black people in America today. Even in the midst of grinding poverty of Appalachia in the 1930's, my home and the homes of our white neighbors were clean. We lived decently amongst our neighbors, as our neighbors did. We tried mightily, and successfully, to be good citizens and good people. There was in our community no filth, no public immorality, no bastard children from the whores, no great neighborhood noise and racket, no gangs of sadistic killers and certainly no physical danger to our persons or our property. We slept with open doors in perfect safety.

Now your critics come along, mouthing the myth that the heavy black population of our cities is the victim of conditions there, not necessarily the cause of those conditions. They are wrong, as are all of those who spout this fallacious legend. They are 100%, utterly, completely, wholly, entirely, absolutely, massively wrong. They do not know what they are talking about, and if they were to undergo the experiences nearly all whites have had trying to accept a way of life that is not acceptable, they would not write what they have written, or anything like it. They would be writing what I am writing, whether they believe they would or not.

Black people may have lived among white people for generations, but the white ethos does not rub off on the blacks, any more than the black color rubs off on the whites. Black people whine, rant and rebel because white people don't like them and will not accept them, yet blacks are unwilling or unable to behave themselves in such a way that white prejudice will be overcome by respect. These people want handed to them on a silver platter, without the condition of personal responsibility, what white people have worked hard for, for generations themselves.

* * *

They would destroy this nation, cheerfully, in a racist holocaust the like of which white people would never even dream of. Among them rise organizations like the vicious Black Panthers, dedicated to overthrowing this nation by force, and when these liver-lipped bastards are called to account by law and order, they whine "genocide," as if, for them, it wouldn't be a good thing. All the white racism in the United States put together can not surpass or even equal the insane racism of the blacks. The jungle and its first law of nature is just under the black skin, even on the

likes of senators, supreme court justices and "leaders" of the blacks.

When your critics write that blacks are not the cause of their social conditions, they obviously write without experience or knowledge on the subject. They are but repeating the myth so assiduously cultivated by the "liberals," who wrongly consider that because black people are in some ways physically like white people, there is no other difference than skin color. This is not only specious, but stupid. There is a difference, a profound, fundamental difference. Intimate contact with black people, in a black environment, would show these liberals those differences starkly and quickly. To perpetuate this lunacy of "equality" is to drive further into the heart of this nation the stake of racial conflict. Only when it is understood and accepted as fact that there are basic and fundamental differences between the two races will there ever be any kind of social tranquility again. The folly of "equality" is the tocsin of doom for America; how anyone can review what has happened since 1960 and not see that conclusion is incredible. How responsible journalists can encourage and perpetuate the monstrous notion that the black community is not responsible for its own condition is unbelievable. Instead of telling these people that white racism is the reason for black conditions, why not tell them that personal responsibility and public decency will go a lot farther towards social "equality" that rioting, crime and lawlessness. Why not tell black people that white people everywhere are (or ought to be) fed up to the eyeballs with loudmouth revolutionaries screaming obscenities and gangs of ruthless killers roaming the streets of cities at night. Why not, for just once, just plainly tell the black people that the best — if not the only — way to get the respect of white people is to earn it, by behaving like decent people instead of jungle animals.

It is not always the white who criticizes the black who is the bigot; to hold black people blameless for their own social filth and personal misbehavior is also bigotry, and every bit as bad if not worse.

Yours truly,

ROBERT B. MCCOY

## The Broken Cross



Many Americans are familiar with the so-called peace symbol. Some are even willing to wear it. But what most of them do not know is that it is the Broken Cross of the anti-Christ.

The Communists, Zionists and other anti-Christians have infiltrated the garment industry and you will find the Broken Cross embroidered on jackets and other garments for the casual American to wear. The Broken Cross is also manufactured as a metal trinket, to be worn on a chain. Many of our youth wear it thoughtlessly, or as a peace symbol knowingly.

Every public display of this spurious "peace" symbol is gleefully noted by the godless Communists, who can see how thoughtless and vulnerable the Americans really are.

# Ronald Reagan's Final Decision

BY HON. FLOYD L. WAKEFIELD

*What has happened to the "great White hope" — Governor Ronald Reagan of California? In 1970 he pledged to the people "vigorous opposition to forced busing of children by every legal means." But on December 16, 1971 he signed into law the most far-reaching forced integration legislation ever passed in America. A California Assemblyman speaks his mind on the Reagan doublecross.*

ASSEMBLY BILL 724 is the most deceitful bill ever signed into law. It is a masterpiece of legislative double-talk and its author and supporters have the effrontery to defend it as an alternative to forced busing . . . legislation that will allow local school districts to achieve integration through a program based on their own planning, and on a schedule of their own choosing.

In effect, what the bill does is to restore former State Board of Education Rules 2010 and 2011, which provided the basis for the infamous Gitelson Decision which would have required a massive busing program in the Los Angeles District affecting 700,000 students in 660 schools, in an area of over 700 square miles.

Like the Gitelson ruling, the Bagley bill did not specifically order cross-town busing of students to achieve racial integration, but busing, massive busing of many thousands of students, is the only possible way to meet the requirements of the Gitelson decision, or the Bagley bill.

The former State Board rules and the Gitelson ruling have both since been discredited—the Board rules by being rescinded, and the Gitelson ruling by the decisive defeat handed Judge Gitelson when he stood for re-election.

The people defeated Judge Gitelson at the polls, and for the first time in 20 years a Superior Court Judge was ousted.

That is the last time the people had an opportunity to voice their opinion on this issue. Now the Bagley bill has, in effect, restored the very conditions that those Los Angeles voters rejected so overwhelmingly.

The initiative we are launching will give the people of the entire state the opportunity to voice their opinion and, we hope, settle the issue once and for all.

Governor Reagan seems to have forgotten that he along with Chairman Howard Day and other members of the State Board of Education repealed Section 2010 and 2011 of the Education Administrative Code. Nathaniel Colley, an attorney and member of the American Civil Liberties Union filed an injunction against the Board for removing these codes and a Superior Court Judge ordered them reinstated in the Administrative codes only. Anyone who is familiar with the Gitelson deci-

sion could read AB 724, authored by Assemblyman Bagley (R) of San Rafael, and find the same wording used in the measure as found in Sec. 2010 and 2011, which inflamed the citizenry of Los Angeles County. The people poured out by the hundreds of thousands to defeat Judge Gitelson. The people of this state have not forgotten the issue. Parents of black, white, brown and yellow students object to massive busing programs which destroy the neighborhood school concept. Every poll taken today proves this fact.

### Contradictory Stand

Evidently the Governor has forgotten the long press release he issued after the Gitelson decision in which he deplored the massive integration program. I still have a copy of his release on this issue and it is a far cry from his willingness to sign into a law (AB 724) which will do the same thing as Judge Gitelson ordered in his directive. The important question now is, "Which is the real Ronald Reagan?"

I had been promised personally by a member of the Governor's staff that I would be able to talk with the Governor before AB 724 was to be considered for signing. I was not notified and only by calling the Governor's office on December 17 did I find out that AB 724 had been signed into law on December 16. I then asked to see the Governor personally, and after discussing the issue with him at length, I can only assume that his staff had given him false and erroneous information or someone had made a deal to insure passage of the disastrous tax package (also authored by Assemblyman Bagley) somewhere along the line.

### Costly Integration

AB 724 now opens the door for our liberal courts in California to harass our school districts and burden them with costly integration programs. The A.C.L.U. attorneys welcome the signing of this measure since it has been a priority subject with them for years.

This criticism of the Governor is extremely difficult for me, since I have been one of his staunchest supporters even before being elected to office, but I cannot sit idly by and watch the rights of the people of California being destroyed by liberal judges or legislators. AB 724 is a disastrous measure which has a companion bill which asks the Federal Government to allocate funds to implement the establishment of school attendance centers or assignment of pupils and forces the State Board of Education to adopt rules and regulations to carry out the intent of Sec. 2010 and 2011 which is now referred to as Sec. 5002 and 5003 of the Education Code.

### New Act to Repeal

I have already informed Governor Reagan that I will introduce a measure early in the 1972 session to repeal AB 724 and AB 725. He will be asked at that time for his support.

Many legislators from Los Angeles County voted for these measures and they are going to be in for a big surprise when the public becomes aware of what happened in the late days of the 1971 legislative session. Both Republican and Democrat legislators will have the opportunity to co-author the measure to repeal AB 724 and 725. Each one will have the chance to stand up and be counted. This is an issue which is still fresh in the minds of the public and the 1972 election year will prove that the busing issue will decide the fate of many elected officials.

As for me, I intend to support an Initiative to be placed on the November ballot designed to repeal AB 724, and I urge all California citizens to also support it.

# Deposit and Loan Banking

By Allan Callahan

*"Banking was conceived in iniquity and born in sin . . ."*

—Sir Josiah Stamp
*President, The Bank of England*

Editor's Note

*This is the first part of a three-part article on the American banking system.*

In ancient times, high priests placed national treasures in their temples for safe-keeping. Later on, they also began to keep the valuables of merchants and others. Records were first kept on clay tablets. Then the priests discovered that all the deposits were seldom called for at one time, therefore they were safe in lending out a certain amount of the treasure for a fee. Thus banking and interest taking were born. The date is not known, but it could have been as early as the 30th century B.C. The "Fertile Crescent" would seem to have first claim to the honor, and Babylon in particular.

At the outset let me point out that deposit and loan banking is unsound; it is based upon a mathematical fallacy. It builds paper or "ink mark" deposits ever higher and higher in relation to the amount of actual money in the vaults. Furthermore, it builds huge debts — debts against dollar deposits. As the deposits rise, the debts also rise. *This is an integral part of the system.*

Now, how *fair* is interest taking; whether done by a Babylonian high priest, or one of our modern bankers? Well, if the ancient banker-priests or our bankers of today were using strictly *their own* gold or silver money, a slight argument might be made in their favor. After all, gold and silver are valuable metals. Some modern economists dispute this, saying that if one were on a desert island surrounded by gold and silver he would starve to death because he couldn't eat the metal. According to them, it is paper currency that gives gold and silver a reflected value.

But there are myriads of things which have value but which would be worthless on a desert isle. No, the metals have a value in themselves, an *intrinsic* value, which has nothing to do with their use as money. Gold itself is the king of metals. It has other uses besides money today, and were it not so scarce, it could be used for all sorts of things; sheet metal roofing, plumbing, or any place where the elements will work to deteriorate ordinary metals. It will not oxidize, so water —even *salt water* — has no effect on it. Stand it out in the open for a thousand years and it will still look as good as new.

Since gold and silver are such useful metals, is it wrong for their owners to collect a fee for their use as money? Possibly not, but the bankers are not the owners of the deposits placed within their vaults; furthermore, gold and silver today play but a minor role in our monetary system. Worst of all, the bankers are asking the impossible. Impossible? Yes. Economist Lambert Schuyler explains the basic flaw in our practice of banking:

> "Here, right here, we have stumbled upon the source of the trouble. "Deposit & Loan" banking has a built-in time bomb. You deposit dol-

lars, the bank loans them. They are redeposited and reloaned. It is a never ending circle. Round and round. Debts against dollar deposits by the thousands, millions, tens of millions, billions, hundreds of billions. Reality is left behind."

Now look at the effect of interest. The ancient priests used to charge from ten to thirty percent for the use of their money. At 30% it takes just 2½ years to double the principal. At 20%—3.66 years.

True, we aren't charged this kind of interest today, but lowering the rate does not change one little bit the principle involved. It merely stretches things out over a longer period of time. At 10% it takes no more than 7.1 years for a given sum to double itself. But let's take it on down to a rate of interest commonly charged today—6%. Still, it takes only 11.72 years. Even 1% will double in 70 years if compounded every six months. Give it enough time, and *any* rate of interest is bound to produce the impossible.

**Property Is Collateral**

There is yet another serious flaw in deposit and loan debt-building. Debts are written in terms of property, and the amount of property in the nation is limited. The more property there is plastered with debt, the less there is to lend money upon. The only way out, for a time, is to raise the value of property. But these are only inflated prices and not true value. And when inflated prices on everything get high enough everyone will finally realize what a farce it is, and then values will collapse.

As an example of inflated values, take a piece of unimproved ranch land that sold in 1870 for $5 an acre. The ranch is 1,000 acres in size and in 1870 it could support one cow-calf unit to every 10 acres. The ranch could then be bought for $5,000. In 1970 the ranch was still unimproved, there is no house or any other building on it. The fertility is still the same; it will only support one cow-calf unit for every 10 acres. Yet in 1970 the ranch was priced at $100 an acre. Is it possible that in 2070 this same ranch will again increase 20-fold in price, and have a price-tag of $2,000 *per acre* on it? Or, long before this, will such prices be seen by even the worst dullards as unrealistic, and bring on a horrendous crash?

To really understand the deposit and loan banking system, let us trace the course of *one* gold coin in ancient times. The coin is struck and put into circulation. A merchant takes it down to the local temple-bank and deposits it. He gets a receipt, stating that he owns the coin, and can claim it any time he wishes. Then a man comes in, borrows it, and signs a note agreeing to pay back the coin, plus extra money as interest, by a given date. He quickly spends it, because he has a plan in mind for its use, or he wouldn't have borrowed it in the first place.

Another individual soon brings it in and also deposits it, again getting a deposit slip denoting ownership; another borrower takes it again and signs a note, etc; etc. It would not be too long before a dozen men had deposited this same coin and gotten deposit slips saying they could draw it out any time they wanted to, while another dozen had signed notes — pledging property in the process — to pay this same coin back again by certain dates, plus interest.

Yet what exists? *Only one gold coin! ! !* One can see the impossibility of these twelve men all owning the same coin, while at the same time an equal number of other men have pledged themselves to pay it back, *plus interest.*

"But wait," you say, "the borrowers are not pledged to pay back the *same coin,* only its equivalent." This is true, but it makes no difference, because *all coins in the deposit and loan banking system are affected the same way.* Each has the same kind of claims

upon it, and each builds debts against deposits.

### Faith In Public Banks

How, one may ask, can such a system work at all, for more than a few years at a time? Well, the reason it does work, for a time, is because the bankers do their darndest to maintain public faith in their institutions. It is the ancient fear of the mortgage banker to suddenly see all of his depositors lined up in front of his door, waving their deposit slips, and all demanding their money at one time. He knows there is never enough cash in his vaults to pay off, no matter how "sound" a bank he runs.

Deposits and their corresponding debts will always outrace the supply of gold and silver in a nation. In olden times, moneylenders hoped to stretch out the lives of their systems by the discoveries of new mines, preferably in their own countries. But if new strikes were not found there, then perhaps they would be in neighboring countries, and new supplies of the precious metals would flow into their coffers through trade channels. Failing that, maybe their kings could go out and conquer new territory, thus bringing in a new supply. But if none of these things occurred then their banking systems were bound to eventually collapse. There simply would not be enough coins in circulation to keep their system going.

The Romans, bearers of a high culture, were clever enough to find another way of extending the life of their coinage system. They debased the currency. When gold coins vanished, they were replaced weight for weight with silver by decree.

Then the silver denarius was cut in two and each half-coin was supposed to serve as the original. The silver half-coins eventually disappeared from circulation and were replaced by silver-plated copper. Later, why bother to plate them? Plain copper coins were then used until there weren't even enough of these to supply the need. The answer? Shrink them in size.

The copper coins gradually became smaller and finally vanished altogether. Feudalism had arrived. This is an economic system in which personal service and indenture are the prices of survival.

### Gold Coinage

Before feudalism arrived for good, a few Roman leaders did try valiantly to restore a valuable coinage. Maximian (235-238), having gotten hold of a little gold, tried to again place it in circulation by paying the legions with it, but the gold coins promptly disappeared from circulation.

In 275 it was tried again by Senator Tacitus, after he took the throne. He had a vast personal fortune, which was placed in the Roman money channels. It vanished like melting spring snows, lasting but a few months.

Another brief attempt was made by Diocletian in 296. He tried to restore some coins made of both gold and silver, but massive indebtedness and hoarding had laid them low by 301. In that year Diocletian made one more effort by issuing a bronze coin washed in silver. Its fate was the same as the others.

The high civilization of old Rome could support large numbers of people. According to Dorsey, at the height of Rome's Great Age there were, within the bounds of the Empire, some 100 million people. Several centuries later, after feudalism had arrived, the Roman populace had shrunk to 10 million.

After the Roman Empire died out, what happened to its remaining gold and silver coins? They went to other lands where trade was more viable. To India, to the Byzantine Empire in the East, and to Arabia, which then became for a time an advanced civilization. Mohammed's converts so believed in their cause that they conquered enor-

mous territories, at the same time filling the Moslem coffers with treasure.

If the loss of valuable coins has, in the past, caused the economic collapse of nations, you may ask why it hasn't done so in our own country. Gold coins vanished at the beginning of F.D.R.'s first term, and the decade of the 60's saw the end of our silver currency.

Yet our system still continues. It has built mountains of debts, of course, yet it still goes on. Kublai Khan gave us the answer to that. Marco Polo was the first European to witness this phenomenon. Said he: "Whereas our alchemists dreamed of turning cheap metal into gold, the Chinese Emperor had found a better way by merely turning paper into money."

Now our money need only be limited by the supply of paper to make it with, and we have plenty of it. Our deposit and loan banking system has taken the few shiploads of gold and silver coins produced in the history of our nation and pyramided them into sums difficult to comprehend. Most of this money isn't even in the form of banknotes at all, but in demand deposits — "ink-mark dollars" in ledger books.

Our national usury crowd, better known as the Federal Reserve System, was afraid our system might collapse after the "Crash of '29," because more people began to demand gold for paper. Therefore, they sought to nip this in the bud by taking gold out of circulation. Events in the early 30's, after F.D.R. came to power, gave them this chance. Citizens were made to trade pieces of paper for their valuable gold coins, except for a half billion dollars that was never turned in. However you want to look at it, a private group of usurers (the "Fed" is privately owned) has gotten control of all the gold money in the land. They will trade it with other foreign bankers, but will not allow American citizens to own it.

However, if any "new Diocletian" tried to reissue gold coins in our nation today, he would have no more luck in keeping them in circulation than did the old emperor. The very size of our debts would soon scare them into hiding. This, plus our debased coins.

### Gresham's Law

Debased coins in circulation along with pure coins are affected by what is called *Gresham's Law*. The good coins are hoarded while the bad ones are passed on. This law was formulated by Sir Thomas Gresham, one of the most able English finance ministers of his day. It is said that Queen Elizabeth I was puzzled as to why pure coins tended to disappear from circulation, while debased ones did not, when by law they were both considered equal for paying debts. Gresham explained the




phenomenon, and summed it up thus: *"Bad money drives good money out of circulation."*

Gold is wealth, and in the form of money is a very important tool in civilizing a country, but land, livestock, machinery, raw materials and knowhow are also important materials. Why, therefore, should the bankers who control gold have every advantage, while at the same time doing none of the productive work? The usurer's racket has five facets to it. They are:

(1) The loan itself and a promise of repayment.

(2) A certain rate of interest.

(3) The passage of time.

(4) A pledge against property or future earnings as security.

(5) The threat of foreclosure or wage attachment, backed up by the law.

*(Continued on Page 57)*

# A Look at the Convergence Theory

By B. Granov

Editor's Note

This is a reprint from the *Illustrated Soviet Union*, the Russian equivalent of *Life*. The article openly attacks the so-called Convergence Theory which has been promoted by industrialist Eaton and others and which is now the official policy of the Kissinger-Nixon Administration. This official viewpoint should be a sobering revelation to those Americans who believe in "building bridges" and "peaceful co-existence."

ANYONE FAMILIAR WITH contemporary bourgeois ideology knows that the convergence theory is one of its more significant concepts. New variations of the idea have kept cropping up one after another over the past decade and a half. It has been taken up, to one degree or another, by philosophers, economists, sociologists, jurists, historians, art scholars and also quite a few people in the natural and technical sciences. The theory has been propounded by bourgeois scholars belonging to the most diverse schools and trends within the same social science.

The convergence theory has quickly acquired a political ring. It is referred to and supported by many bourgeois political leaders, chiefly in the West but of late also in Asian, Latin American and African countries. The visitor to Western Europe can easily see that fairly wide sections of the public, particularly intellectuals, are familiar with the theory and regard it with a certain degree of sympathy.

For all its many different variants, the substance of the convergence theory is fairly simple. It is that the capitalist and socialist systems are bound, sooner or later, to merge, forming a new, hybrid society.

The supporters of the theory argue that in both capitalist and socialist countries the same industries are undergoing especially rapid expansion, urbanization is in progress, the proportion of intellectuals is increasing, problems of production management arise, and so on.

### A Hybrid System

Socialism and capitalism are coming closer to each other, they claim. "The two systems," according to the Ameri-

can *Business Week*, "move closer toward a middle ground" as "Communists become less communistic" and "capitalists become less capitalistic." Mutual borrowing of the positive features of each system and mutual rejection of the negative features and of the mistakes that have been made will, it is claimed, produce a new society that will be neither socialism nor capitalism but something in the nature of a "developed industrial" or "post-industrial" society, in the many models of which drawn up in the West private enterprise and private initiative invariably flourish, operating in some incomprehensible way within the framework of a national program. The fatal flaw of all theories of the "merger" of socialism and capitalism lies in an attempt to join the incompatible—the fundamental principle of capitalism (private ownership of the means of production) and the socialist principle of production management on the basis of an integrated national economic plan. Vulnerable though the other "convergence" principles are, this is the one that most clearly shows how scientifically unsound, illusory and utopian they are.

Naturally, many features are common to all countries today as a result of the level world civilization has attained in the second half of the 20th century, first and foremost, the scientific and technological revolution that has carried mankind into the age of electronics, space exploration, nuclear power and the like.



But these features do not eliminate the basic difference in the social structures of capitalist and socialist societies. Standing as they do at opposite poles in terms of class structure, the two systems cannot merge.

Both socialism and capitalism are developing; neither of them is standing still. The growth of socialism is based on improvement and extension of the sphere of operation of its own principles —further consolidation of socialist property and broadening of socialist democracy. Capitalism, however, is forced more and more often to take measures to curb and restrict in one way or another the operation of its main laws: private ownership of the means of production and the power which the exploiting minority holds over the toiling majority. These fundamental features of capitalism are coming into increasingly sharp conflict with the logic of social development.

Yes, the world will, in the long run, be united, will become a single society. But this will take place on the basis of socialism.

### An Unwilling Concession

There is, naturally, not enough space in an article of this length to examine in detail the different variants of the convergence theory and show the insolvency of their efforts to reconcile the irreconcilable. It would probably be more fruitful to discuss another aspect of the matter here.

It is obvious from a study of the evolution of bourgeois ideology over the past few decades that the convergence theory introduces several essentially new features into it. Was it so very long ago that the bourgeoisie would not hear of socialism, labelling it "totalitarianism" and "dictatorship" incompatible in principle with the "democracy" of the bourgeois "free world"?

But now their talk of "wiping out"

socialism has given way to talk about its "merging" with capitalism, about borrowing "bits and pieces" from socialism.

The convergence theory is thus an ideological concession to socialism, a retreat forced on bourgeois ideology by the pressure of historical development.

This applies both to the general meaning of the convergence theory and to some essential features of its variants. The men who produced the convergence theory live at a time when the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism have won worldwide recognition, though often in vulgarized, superficial form. The validity of these principles is so obviously confirmed by daily life that it is impossible to ignore them. And so it is not surprising to find that quite a number of "fashionable" doctrines bear the stamp of oversimplified, tendentious borrowing of principles from historical materialism.

Take, for example, the now widely known theory that capitalism and socialism will inevitably evolve towards an "integrated industrial society" or "high mass-consumption society." It is highly significant that the descriptions of the stages of mankind's historical development put forward by Raymond Aron, Walt Rostow, J. K. Galbraith and other authors of the theory stress the leading role of the productive forces in history.

Marx and Engels were the first to show that the productive forces are the mainspring of history. Unlike Rostow or Aron, however, they never regarded the level of production as the only decisive criterion in characterizing a historical epoch. Marxism's fundamental thesis is that one epoch differs from another not simply in the level of productive forces and relations of production taken together. It is not the productive forces directly but the nature of the relations of production, that is, the relations of property, that determines the economic laws and the political and social structure of society in any epoch.

Under socialism the relations of production, based on public ownership of the means of production, are a tremendous step forward, a qualitative property in bourgeois society. It is this crux of the matter that the authors of "industrial development" theories ignore because it obviously runs counter to their class position.

"Technological" concepts of social development, that is, concepts whose cornerstone is technology and production isolated from the relations of production, are in wide circulation in the West. They provide a convenient theoretical foundation for myths of the "transformation" of capitalism into a new social order which, while retaining all the main features of capitalism, first and foremost, private ownership of the means of production, in some miraculous way frees itself from the contradictions of capitalism, above all, from intensification of the class struggle.

A need for such concepts has become especially great ever since socialism developed into a powerful political and economic force. Before the October Revolution bourgeois science could complacently talk about the "stability" and "permanence" of the capital system, and in the early period of the Soviet Republic, the first socialist state, the world could still be told that this was something specifically Russian and inapplicable to other countries. But after social-



ism became an international system the strength and universal significance of Marxism had to be recognized willy-nilly.

Hence the imitations of Marxism, the attempts to borrow elements from it to back up the contemporary policy of monopoly capital and bolster its shaken ideological positions. These trends are reflected with particular clarity in the theories of the "merging" of socialism and capitalism.

### Theories and Life

The interests of which bourgeois groups does the convergence theory primarily serve? Its origins can be traced back to the "third road" ideas advanced by petty-bourgeois social-reformists and right-wing Social-Democrats. After the war they grew into the "democratic socialism" doctrine.

In the 1950s the idea of a "third road" was taken up by bourgeois liberals who believed that capitalism should adapt itself to the indisputable facts of contemporary life, that salvation lay in this instead of in attempts to remove or eliminate the indisputable facts (first and foremost, international socialism) because such attempts might end in disaster for capitalism itself. The liberals were among the first to evolve the convergence theory in its present form.

Today, however, the convergence theory has far more powerful patrons—influential Big Business groups who hold strong positions in a number of the main capitalist countries. These include monopoly capital's "m o d e r a t e" wing, which naturally has no use for communism and whose policy is the "liquidation of communism" but which realizes more clearly than the extremist wing what the balance of power actually is and balks at a world war, preferring "peaceful" economic, political and ideological methods of struggle. These groups want to depose socialism from its positions but today can see no way of doing so without mortal risk to themselves. Unwilling to take the risk, they try, for lack of anything better, to attain their ends by other means, one of which is to propagate the theory which claims that socialism and capitalism will inevitably come closer together.

For the monopolistic bourgeoisie the convergence theory is a way of fighting socialism under modern conditions, a way of eliminating socialism by hugging it to death after attempts to execute it have failed.

At the same time this is ideological deception designed to convince the public in the bourgeois world that capitalism is moving in the right direction, is consciously drawing closer to socialism. Therefore, this is an attempt to shield the capitalist system against revolutionary criticism, primarily criticism in the form of direct revolutionary action, an attempt to consolidate capitalist society on a pseudo-scientific basis in order, through joint effort, to put pressure on socialism, to demand from it ostensibly mutual concessions which would actually lead to a rejection of socialist principles.

Finally, this is a way of ideologically disarming the public of the socialist countries, shaking its faith in the socialist ideals, and prompting it to seek "compromises" at the cost of giving up socialist principles. This is a theoretical foundation for ideological subversion against the socialist countries.

In this sense an influential section of the big bourgeoisie finds the convergence theory quite convenient. Some Western governments are also taking political steps which are dictated if not by the convergence theory in the direct and literal sense then at any rate by ideas following the same trend.

The doctrine of "building bridges" between the capitalist and socialist countries put forward in the mid-sixties by President Johnson is an example of this.

If it were a matter only of expanding mutually advantageous contacts between countries with different social systems

this could only be welcomed. The socialist countries advocate international co-operation as part of their policy of peaceful coexistence of countries with different social systems.

The proponents of the "bridges" theory make no secret of the fact that they look on it as a means of implanting bourgeois ideas, culture, political influence and economic relations in the socialist countries in order to consolidate Western influence there and gradually introduce elements of capitalist relations into life in those countries. Western policy-makers would like to use contacts with the socialist countries to drive a wedge between them and, above, all, undermine their friendship with the Soviet Union. The Czechoslovak events in 1968 demonstrated those tactics in action.

Similar aims are pursued by doctrines put forward by the European bourgeoisie, in particular, the various ideas of a "united Europe" which, on closer examination, imply establishment of the capitalist way of life throughout all of Europe, that is, their spread to the socialist part of the continent as well.

A conclusion is drawn from the convergence theory that "ideological disarmament," or at any rate peaceful coexistence of ideologies, is inevitable. Since, say propagandists of the theory, capitalism and socialism are drawing closer together there is no need for a "hard-line" communist ideology (with implied freedom for bourgeois ideology).

Variations on the theme of "uniform spiritual and cultural standards" for capitalism and socialism have their place in the arsenal of champions of "ideological coexistence." These amount to demands that socialist culture be rejected and replaced by a kind of universal culture, which, as depicted by its advocates, bears an amazing resemblance to contemporary bourgeois culture.

Thus, the convergence theory is a foundation for a number of cardinal capitalist political concepts and intentions which Western leaders are trying to put into practice. They are being forced to do this because the course of social development is unfavourable to imperialism. The rise of the convergence theory signifies, objectively, recognition by the bourgeoisie of the basic historical fact that socialism has firmly established itself in the world.

When appraising the convergence theory we should note that it presupposes recognition of the peaceful coexistence of capitalist and socialist countries. For many people in the West, whose minds are still dominated by bourgeois ideology, acceptance of the convergence theory amounts to taking a step from anti-communism to recognition of socialism, to recognition of it as a partner that has every right to exist. Thus, the convergence theory reflects the complex dialectics of the present stage in the ideological struggle.

Nowadays quite a few bourgeois authors have become skeptical about the convergence theory. They admit that developments refute the calculations of Western theorists, that there is no discernible hope in the foreseeable future of the two opposing social systems merging. The word "convergence" is now used more sparingly than several years ago. The new administration in the United States avoids talking openly about the "building bridges" doctrine invented by its rivals in the Democratic Party.

But it would be a grave error to conclude from this that the calculations on which the idea of convergence is based have been shelved. On the contrary, they remain a reality in the political and ideological struggle. The details and the terminology change. The off-handed frankness with which advocates of the convergence theory used to voice their intentions is not encountered so often today. But the strategy and tactics which underlie the theory remain an active weapon of the opponents of socialism.

## *Rockefellers Rule the Roost*

*(Continued from Page 9)*

ligence during World War II. He then went to Harvard, where he was a student of Bundy (who in addition to being a CFR member and protege of Henry Stimson, is a scion of an old United Fruit Company family). In 1954, Kissinger ran a group at Harvard called the Harvard International Seminar, which was subsidized by the CIA, whose director was Allen Dulles, a Standard Oil lawyer. In 1956, he was hired by Nelson Rockefeller as director of a special Rockefeller Brothers Fund studies. (He was Rockefeller's foreign policy advisor in the 1968 campaign).

In 1967, Kissinger published a book, *Nuclear Weapons and Foreign Policy,* whose critique of Eisenhower's defense policy echoed the criticisms and recommendations voiced by the Rockefeller Panel and Gaither (Ford Foundation) Reports, which were released about the time and were incorporated in the policy programs of the Kennedy Administration (to which Kissinger was also an advisor). Kissinger's book was a mandate of the Council on Foreign Relations study groups which reflects the makeup of their educational sessions.

These achievements in rigidly following the Rockefeller policy line won him the approbation of the Rockefeller clan. But what really impressed them was his persistent and adroit haggling in their august presence in the ornate paneled boardroom in Rockefeller Center, where the five Rockefellers assemble to make crucial decisions. He applied all of the skill of his ancestors who had squatted at the Market-place for thousands of hours haggling, lying, cheating and stealing. The aloof, aristocratic Rockefellers were amused and impressed — they were not used to having their hirelings argue with them.

The Chinese are traditionally hagglers and hard bargainers. And the Rockefeller brothers recalled that the protracted bargaining of their corporate negotiators with the Chinese had resulted in abysmal failures. They inferred that perhaps this pushy little Jew was just the man they needed to drive a hard bargain with the obstreperous Red Chinese. Hence, Kissinger was selected as President Nixon's personal envoy to Peking.

Kissinger proved his mettle in Peking. He held his own in dealing with Premier Chou En-lai, Red China's most expert haggler in negotiating with the western powers. Despite blunt aggressiveness, Kissinger amicably resolved many highly controversial issues to the financial advantage of the Rockefellers and to an insidious plot against the national security of the United States. The negotiations were eminently successful. Namely, that Taiwan would be kicked out of the United Nations and Red China would be recognized as the sole representative of China, U.S. diplomatic recognition of Red China, that the U.S. would grant long-term credits for the economic-industrial rehabilitation and trade, U.S.-China joint venture in developing the raw materials resources of mainland China, the Standard Oil exploitation of oil of offshore and mainland oil reserves of China, the U.S. cash purchase of large quantities of Chinese raw materials and cheap manufactured commodities now supplied by Japan, that the U.S. will withdraw its military protection of Taiwan, but that Red China will recognize its sovereignty provided: General Chiang Ching-kuo and another military man also named Chiang would head the military setup in Taiwan and that Dr. Sun Fo (son of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and presently President of the Central Yuan in Taiwan), and Mr. Ku Chen-kang, formerly Minister of Social Affairs, and presently Director of the Asian Anti-Communist League,

shall be in joint charge of civil administration.

In other words Chiang Kai-shek will "save face" by remaining as a nominal figurehead, but actual power will be vested in secret Communist-oriented subordinates. In return for these servile concessions, Peking promises not to invade Taiwan or interfere with Taiwan's lucrative foreign trade. According to intelligence reports, Chiang Kai-shek, under threat of total U.S. abandonment, yielded under pressure and has already agreed to the deal worked out for him by Dr. Kissinger.

**Will Agreements be Kept**

Of course, there is no assurance that the treacherous Chinese Reds will honor their agreement later. Mao made firm committments to the Soviet Union to secure their military and economic aid when he was struggling for power, but when he attained power he had second thoughts.

According to the transcription of the minutes of a top secret conference between Kissinger and Chou En-lai, Kissinger declared: "The United States is washing its hands of the Far East." Chou seemed gratified, but he demanded absolute guarantees of U.S. non-interference in Red China's "sphere of influence in the Orient," including U.S. withdrawal of support of Red China's arch-enemy Japan. Kissinger promised that support of Japan would be gradually terminated and that Japan's flourishing trade with the U.S. would be subjected to restrictive measures, and that eventually top priority would be granted (including tax exemptions) to American firms doing business with China mainland, plus liberal credits for the purchase of U.S. products.

The stipulations in the Kissinger-Chou accord offer an auspicious renewal of United States - China relations and concomitantly afford the Rockefeller banking-industrial-oil-mining complex a most favored position in exploiting the vast manpower and natural resource of China. The Rockefeller complex with its enormous technological know-how and political and financial backing of the U.S. government could within a decade make Communist China the economic superpower of the Orient. Of course, intangible political factors and unanticipated contingencies involving Japan and Soviet Russia may arise, but this is not inevitable.

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## *Deposit and Loan Banking*

*(Continued from Page 50)*

One can see that the deposit and loan banker has tried to set up for himself a system that is absolutely certain, one that cannot lose. And it does work this way — for a time. But in the end he *does lose,* because his own nation loses; the nation of which he is a part. He is like a parasite in an animal. For a time he does no work and gets all the gravy, but when he gets too strong he will kill his host.

Usurers adversely affect the lifeblood of a nation — its valuable money. But few people recognize this. This is because of the "banker-priest syndrome." The people of Babylonia never questioned the religion of their priests; therefore they never questioned the deposit and loan banking system that their priests set up.

Today, the usury business is still like a religion — sacrosanct. It is to be accepted without question. The people— like dumb, driven sheep — allow themselves to be fleeced, and thank the bankers who fleece them, thinking themselves very fortunate that they are accorded such a privilege. The average man of today prizes his credit very highly. And bankers have a vested interest in keeping him ignorant of the defects in the system which extends him this credit.

# Race Pride and Identification versus Racism

BY CHARLES C. JOSEY, PH.D.

RACE PRIDE and identification are commonly regarded as destructive prejudices, based on indoctrination. This is an error. The tendency to value one's distinctive traits is both desirable and deeply rooted. The physically strong prize physical strength; the less strong prize some other trait. Energetic and ambitious persons place high value on purposive effort; lovers of ease and sensuous enjoyment prize their care-free attitude of taking life as it comes. This tendency makes for self-acceptance and feelings of personal worth.

Feelings of personal worth are further enhanced by identifying with those who have the same qualities as we. Early in life we learn that we are a boy or girl, and throughout life we identify with members of our sex. We are pleased when they are spoken well of, and displeased at the opposite. Similarly, we identify with persons of our age. Whether we are old or young, we like to have the qualities and achievements of our age group praised, and are displeased when they are disparaged. The same is true of the occupational groups to which we belong. We are pleased when their characteristics are commended, and displeased when they are criticized.

One of our strongest identifications is race. This identification is based on association as well as on the possession of similar traits. This identification, far from being an evil, deepens feelings of selfhood, enhances feelings of personal worth, and is frequently a source of worthy ambition. An important value of a multi-racial world is that it makes competition between races possible. So valuable is this that the existence of races may reasonably be regarded as part of the grand strategy of evolution to motivate us to live up to our highest potentialties, thus contributing to the moral, social, and spiritual development of mankind. In addition, the existence of different races has made it easier for man to occupy the whole earth.

On the other hand, the existence of more than one race frequently complicates social relations, and has been a source of hostility and exploitation. So impressed are some with these evils that they urge that we ignore all race differences. This has little to commend it. In the first place, it represses our love of truth and reverence for facts.

### Obvious Differences

Though the physical differences between races may be blurred by the endless gradation of differences, the differences in the physiognomy, physique, and color of a typical Caucasian, Mongolian, and Negro are too obvious to deny. Mental differences should be expected in the light of evolutionary theory. Environment may or may not be creative, but it is at least selective. It is not likely, therefore, that groups of people, after living for thousands of generations under diverse conditions, would have the same capacities, aptitudes, and propensities.

What evolutionary theory suggests, history confirms. The cultural achievements of the three most numerous races, the Caucasian, the Mongolian, and the Negro, differ not only in such objective matters as government, the production of economic goods, and the development of science and a written language, but in such projective achievements as religion, art, music, and literature. What a race creates, especially its projections, is an expression of its dominant propensities, feelings, values, and aspirations.

Finally, the observations of employers and teachers, and fifty years of objective psychological testing leave little room for doubt that races differ in mental as well as physical traits.

The close relation between environment and personality traits has caused some to exaggerate the effect of environment on personality and to overlook the obvious fact that individuals, to a great degree, create their environment. Edison's environment, for example, was not significantly different from that of thousands of boys, but he made it different. What is true of individuals is even more true of groups. They create an environment that reflects their capacities, values, and propensities. Many legislators, because they fail to ask who makes the environment, seem to feel that more money, more stringent laws, and more rigid enforcement would cause all races to enjoy and maintain the same ideals and patterns of conduct.

### Distinctive Traits Are Valued

The statement that races are different does not mean that one race is superior to, better than, or of greater worth than another. As two persons may differ in their propensities, aptitudes, and capacities without one being of greater worth than the other, so races may differ without one being superior to or of greater worth than the other. Since feelings of worth are affected by our evaluation of our distinctive traits, each race tends to value highly its distinctive traits and to regard itself as superior. This is a relatively harmless way of satisfying an ego need, and does little to increase race tensions and hostility.

The denial of race differences is more serious. It has affected both Whites and Blacks adversely. When Negroes are taught that there are no race differences, they logically attribute their failure to attain Caucasian standards to discrimination and become resentful. Moreover many Negroes resent the assumption that Caucasian aspirations, values, and achievements are the norms of success of all, and that Negroes with the help and encouragement of Whites can catch up. Among Whites, the denial of race differences has caused many to attribute the lower scholastic achievements and lower social status of Negroes to discrimination, thereby causing feelings of guilt and race alienation. Their unhappy plight is unwarranted.

No nation has been more generous to minority groups than ours has been to Negroes. When they were slaves, their owners won their love and respect through kindness and justice.* Since the Reconstruction era, Negroes with the encouragement and financial assistance of Whites have made steady progress socially, economically, and politically. During the past two decades, all branches of government, large corporations, the public schools, colleges, and professional schools have shown special favors to Negroes, frequently at the expense of Whites. Since the treatment accorded Negroes in this country does not warrant feelings of guilt, we should look elsewhere for their cause.

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*But this instead of winning commendation, has more frequently evoked the charge that this only enslaved the Negro more deeply.

Feelings of guilt are deeply rooted in our nature and can be easily evoked. Because we frequently must make difficult moral decisions and because our acts frequently have unanticipated consequences, the morally sensitive will inevitably experience feelings of guilt. In the heyday of its influence, the church was able to reduce these feelings and to channel them into the effort to attain eternal salvation. Now that faith in God and hope of heaven are little more than shadows of what they once were, the church is increasingly channeling the feelings of guilt of its members into social concern.

In doing so, it has exaggerated the power of society to insure all its members happiness, and has encouraged both Blacks and Whites to make unreasonable demands on society, thereby contributing to social resentment and to the disintegration of society.

### Sharing Anglo-Saxon Ideals

Up to World War I, our culture was essentially Anglo-Saxon-Protestant, and our success, ideals, and way of life were sufficiently attractive to cause the millions who flocked to our shores to desire to become a part of us, and to share our ideals and values. Since then, frustrations and disappointments have weakened faith in our institutions, and our way of life has become less attractive to immigrants and to an increasing number of Negroes, one of whom has boasted that Negroes share with Latins "a relative absence of Puritanism, and an approving attitude on pleasure — good food, drink, leisure, music, and love. Both like laughing, talking, and telling jokes hours on end; both take a cynical view of human institutions.* More recently, an American Indian stated over a TV network that American Indians have a feeling that American industrial society is going down the drain, and that they want to save themselves, and perhaps others.*

An important cause of social stability and morale is consensus regarding values and moral ideals. This we no longer have. Whereas as a nation, we once stressed individual initiative and responsibility, many now stress the obligations and responsibility of society. Whereas we once stressed justice and



the common good, many now place legal technicalities above these great ideals. Whereas we once stressed premarital chastity, many are now more concerned to avoid pregnancy than to preserve virginity. Whereas we once valued freedom and the right to manage one's own affairs, many are now willing to pay any price for peace, quiet, and security. No culture can long

*William Gardner Smith, *Black Man in Europe*, Holiday, January, 1965, page 24.

**Today*, NBC Network, July 23, 1971.

survive the disintegration of its value system.*

The numerous races and ethnic groups in our nation have overtaxed "the melting pot." This would be less serious if political, religious, and educational leaders would c e a s e attempting to thwart the deep-seated desire to live with one's own kind. There are many advantages of living in a community whose members have the same fundamental values and ideals. In such communities, the moral judgments of everyone are reinforced by the ideals and behavior of others, and all proceed confidently to transmit their values, ideals, and beliefs to their children. On the other hand, when communities are composed of different ethnic groups, the diversity of ideals and customs tend to produce doubt and confusion, and to corrode the moral convictions of all. The hostility frequently encountered when different ethnic groups live in the same community is a defensive reaction against the corroding influence of a foreign set of values and ideals.

In spite of this, many policy makers apparently assume that the intermingling of races will reduce hostility. This is doubtful. If the contacts are pleasant, there may be acknowledgment that *some* members of the other race are likeable, but these will be regarded as exceptions, and the attitude toward the race will persist. If the contacts are unpleasant, hostility will be intensified. The latter effect is more likely if the contacts result from external pressure. Then resentment at the loss of freedom combines with resentment at having one's values and ideals threatened, thus creating an explosive condition.

The assumption that when persons of diverse attitudes, ideals, and customs live in the same community those with the higher ideals will pull the others up is of no greater validity. The moral ascent of man requires effort. It is easy to relax and to give oneself up to a life of sensuous ease and indulgence. The temptation to do so is increased by a diversity of moral and aesthetic standards. The latter is far more likely to create doubt and moral confusion than moral progress.

### Identifying With Own Kind

The deep-seated preference for one's own kind and the tendency to identify with them have created serious problems in racially integrated schools. It is difficult under ideal conditions for a teacher to gain such confidence and respect of his pupils that they will accept as just and fair his disciplinary measures. To do so is impossible when the pupils are of different races, have different values and expectancies, and are constantly looking for racial discrimination.

Moreover, in integrated schools behavioral problems are magnified. In a one-race school, two boys may fight, and the fight remains between two boys. But if a White boy and a Black boy fight in a mixed group, the fight is likely to become a free-for-all involving all the boys. Also, in integrated schools, the distribution of honors, the election of class officers and beauty queens, and the selection of cheer leaders frequently cause race tension and disorders. Under such conditions, the scholastic achievements of both Whites and Blacks decline.

Integration is especially hard on Negro boys. Up to puberty girls develop faster, both mentally and physically, than boys. This is the fundamental cause of their b e t t e r motivation in school and higher scholastic achievements. There is also a race difference in scholastic aptitudes. Negroes excel Whites in some respects, and Whites excel Negroes in some respects. Among the latter is scholastic aptitude. This places

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*Cf. E. L. Anderson "Cultural Dynamics: Why Civilizations Decline and What can be Done about It?" *The American Mercury*, Summer 1971, page 45.

Negro boys at a double disadvantage in the classroom, and is a major cause of their unhappiness in school and their high rate of drop-outs.

### Different Values And Aspirations

As previously stated, the existence of races can contribute to moral progress and to cultural enrichment. But for it to do so, we should encourage cultural pluralism, not merely tolerate differences. Every person needs to cherish his values, ideals, and standards of success. On doing so depend his feelings of personal worth and dignity. But the assumption, widespread among Caucasians, that all peoples regardless of race have the same values, aspirations, and propensities as Caucasians is psychologically unsound, and is as irritating to non-Caucasians as it is satisfying to those who make it, and who strive "to raise" to their level "backward races."

In a multi-racial society, we need greater appreciation of race differences as well as greater pride in one's own race. Fortunately, these needs are not incompatible.

For race pride and identification strengthen one's sense of selfhood and of worth, thereby making it easier to recognize merit in others and to rejoice that they are proud of their race and are finding self-realization through race identification.

In the field of race relations, too much is being demanded of government. No government can endow its citizens with the same abilities, desires, and aspirations or throw over them a mantle of love, goodwill, and mutual respect. But it can, through its paternalism and efforts to secure uniformity, engender hate and undermine individual responsibility and initiative. Those who urge the government to do this apparently believe that all men must find happiness in the same way, whereas man is extremely adaptable, and can find happiness in many ways.

There are only three fundamental requirements for happiness; health, a set of guiding beliefs and ideals, and freedom to act in accordance with them. Without health, we suffer physically and are unable to pursue our goals. Without guiding ideals and purposes, life loses its value and significance. Without freedom, we are denied the opportunity to take an active part in becoming what we would like to be. If we had greater appreciation of the adaptability of man, we would be less concerned to induce all peoples to live according to our norms, and more willing to encourage all races to develop a pattern of life in harmony with their highest values and potentialities. The resulting cultural pluralism should enrich the lives of all.

### THE AUTHOR

An authority on the subject, Charles C. Josey is Professor Emeritus of Psychology, Butler University. He holds a Ph.D. degree from Columbia University and is the author of several books, including *Race and National Solidarity* (Scribner's, 1923).

## Spirit of Liberty

"What constitutes the bulwark of our own liberty and independence? . . . Our reliance is in the love of liberty which God has planted in our bosoms. Our defense is in the preservation of the spirit which prizes liberty as the heritage of all men, in all lands everywhere. Destroy this spirit, and you have planted the seeds of despotism around your own doors. Familiarize yourselves with the chains of bondage and you are preparing your own limbs to wear them. Accustomed to trample on the rights of those around you, you have lost the genius of your own independence and become the fit subjects of the first cunning tyrant who rises."

—ABRAHAM LINCOLN

# The Book Shelf

## *American Betrayal*

BY ROLAND CAPDEVIELLE

HARVEST OF DECEIT by Edward L. Delaney. 213 pp., paperback. Indexed. Wm. Pascoe, Printer, associated with H. A. Nickel. Distributed by 20th Century Factfinder, P.O. Box 2003, Sacramento, Ca. 95809. $2.50.

"The Western world cannot continue to exists at present—half free and half slave. The thinking and the proposed return to rationalism appears to be always formulated to the satisfaction of the Soviet Union," and hence destructive of everything American. Every decent culmination of Western thought in America has been progressively obliterated by Soviet styled statist magnification and implementation, obscured and confused by effete 'think tank' theories of captive Soviet subservient educational institutions. Not until "the bogey of a super-Soviet is purged from the minds of millions" can we again embark on a course to the truly international peace of strong, independent, and free nations.

With that introduction, Mr. Edward L. Delaney, in his new book, *Harvest of Deceit*, proceeds to detail the facts of American betrayal.

Though these facts are modern and familiar to many, they no longer are so recent. Since they are expurgated from the U. S. and world state school texts, they necessarily will have to be reissued and understood again by the coming heroes who will save our age and renew the world. *Harvest of Deceit* is an educational primer especially suitable as a gift to younger generations.

Sunday morning quarterbacking, the detailing of past mistakes, can be criticized as unproductive and futile. But, when it involves documenting the progressive capture and destruction of life and life values, in a world increasingly subjugated and cemented by the thought control of omission and outright deceit, describing history becomes not only not a vanity, but an absolute necessity, if for no other reason than to become familiar with the mechanics of deceit. Though with reason, we may have been encouraged to become childlike, never has it been proposed that we be unwise.

### SOVIET ARMY ATROCITIES

For those who have forgotten, or never knew, Mr. Delaney describes the unpublicized atrocities of the Soviet army against men, women, and children; making glaringly tragic and misplaced humanitarianism and its calculated hoax against the Western world.

"Until the whole world is free, how can we expect to be free? Russia exports revolution. Let's export the American revolution for liberty. A revolution for liberty, the only effective investment in conflict since it deals directly with the people concerned, is much less expensive than waging no-win foreign wars, and is not only morally acceptable but contagious and laudable." So speaks Ed Butler, leader of the newly founded American Libertarian Party.

Ed Delaney repeats this theme in his book when he quotes an anti-Bolshevik periodical which proposes abandoning the concept of Yalta and politics (dividing the world in half), to reinvest and "defend the sacred rights of human freedom and national independence on all continents, for all nations."

"If the Western powers find enough courage and resourcefulness to support actively the liberation movements of all people subjugated by Russian and Chinese communism, a nuclear war can be prevented. The sustained fight against Russian tyranny by the Ukrainian Insurgent Army, proved the wisdom of the strategy of insurrection. Similar synchronized and co-ordinated national libera-

tion revolutions, as a means of destroying the communist system and the Russian empire from within—is the only possible alternative to the thermo-nuclear war."

Our strategy always has been just the opposite. Mr. Delaney describes it as seeming to be "a policy not to 'embarrass' the Soviets."

#### ANTI-COMMUNISTS BETRAYED

The famous and hideous "Operation Keelhaul" is again described. At the end of World War II, between one and two million Ukrainians, Russians and others were repatriated to Russia, against their personal wishes, and in violation of Geneva convention rules. On the basis of the Soviet dictated secret Yalta agreement, they were delivered to Soviet butchers and slave drivers. Soldiers of General Vlassov's Army, who had disposed themselves to engage in encounter against the communists, and who had the naive idea that the Americans would protect them from Stalin's executioners, were searched, with everything taken from them, and then herded into U. S. Army vehicles, taken to a railroad, crowded into cattle cars, and delivered to the Red army.

"The real leaders of the so-called 'Slovak National Revolt' were the Soviet commissars from Kiev. Slovaks who refused to participate in the crimes being committed by the communist canaille, especially priests and anti-communists, were shot or tortured to death in some of the most ghastly atrocities imaginable."

Back and forth the story goes with many precedents. Exiled Ukrainians on several continents have for years been compiling data, irrefutable documentation, indicting Soviet-communist criminals. "The theme of the Ukrainian expose is that Russian communism is militant atheism. Communism and Christianity cannot exist together."

"On a single night, June 13, 1948, 1,355 persons were murdered by Soviet-communist machine guns in Latvia. All the Christian schools, seminaries and institutions of learning were closed, their newspapers and periodicals banned. Latvia and Estonia are largely Protestant, while Lithuania is predominantly Catholic."

"There are numerous volumes with equally horrible documentation of the atrocities committed by the NKVD but as they tend to 'embarrass' the Soviet when made public, our . . . Washington officials discourage any reference to those pages of relatively recent history."

Mr. Delaney details scandal upon scandal in which our government has protected, covered up, and aided the Soviets in one treacherous political situation after another. Now, that we are getting ready to bail out Red China from her economic problems (and hence further subsidize the destruction of all our own values), all this information becomes more glaringly significant.

#### AMERICANS OPPOSE TREACHERY

The American people at every step have opposed these treacheries—and articulately; all these things have been national issues—but the American people's very energy of opposition has been used against them. There is double dealing at each election, which each time carries Americans, after a lot of noise and in spite of their explicitly expressed desires, further away from the fact and further into the realm of deceit. Finally we have a scene in which deceased monsters or tools with grandpappy grins appear on our non-silver dollars, and foreign born aliens breathe down the neck of our chief executive, strutting and prancing, holding in their hands absolute control of every instrument of national intent, ushering in Soviet America and no longer making much of a secret about it, even though in sophisticated circles they are still discussed as being the opposite of what they are. The efforts of the press to confuse the image of what they are is almost ludicrous.

Mr. Delaney tells us about Patton, German borders, broken treaties, Nixon, Nixon's past and present statements on Viet Nam, captive nations, Senators, NATO, Spain, Hungarian Freedom Fighters, the U.S. State Department, Crimes of Tito, World War II, Roosevelt, U. S. atrocities, Britain, (the first bombing of civilians was done by the British on May 11, 1940), Soviet satellites and their right to self determination denied, contrasted with the demands and recognition of African colony new nations, Katyn Forest, and much

more, including a detailed discussion of the recent U. S. Coast Guard forced repatriation of the Lithuanian radio operator.

This last is most significant. Aside from the mercy and haven denied by the traditional land of the free and home of the brave, can you imagine what a basically honest country boy could have told us from his routine but privileged post handling Soviet communications even though these communications were only of the character emanating from and to a lowly fishing vessel, whether this vessel's total mission was indeed fishing or not, remaining really immaterial.

One of the most shocking disclosures Mr. Delaney makes, is that *World War II has not yet truly ended!* The peace treaty has not yet been consummated, and quite apart from life's own reality and life's demands, there are even legal precedents, which acted on, could completely dismiss the present world picture as it would appear, nation and boundary wise. The possible resolution here, in freeing enslaved nations, expanding borders, restoring self-determination, national integrity, and free order, is truly exhilarating.

Plain and gruesome as this book's revelations are, the pace is twice relieved in surprise chapters, once with a tragic adventure, and once with a romance. Perhaps in these chapters alone, Mr. Delaney illustrates the perspective of personal commitment in courage—and sometimes delight and decision—that all of us must have in the individual lot that is our destiny, in a world of overwhelming forces plunging and turning with issues beyond our control.

This last is not fatalistic, but rather a reminder that while we speak and aim toward total understanding, our personal drama remains to be fulfilled as we find it. Faith and substance are not diminished by our shattered or successful hopes and dreams.

# The Open Forum

*Editor:*

I could not get along in business without your keen news. The article on the seething rebellion of the Chinese people on the mainland is especially to the point.

So I enclose my subscription for the year 1972 while I have it and you can use it.

MARION BELLE ROOD, M.D.
Lapeer, Mich.

*Editor:*

Thank you for the preview of the Winter 1971 MERCURY article "Race Mixing: Suicide or Salvation" by Robert E. Kuttner.

I had always been somewhat embarrassed by race questions, feeling that to be proud or concerned about the color of one's skin or characteristic features was like a worm being proud of its hairs or warts, so inconsequential to the majesty and totality of life. I had always thought that if things *can* "mix," who really could take issue or presume a holy or natural law against it.

Mr. Kuttner clears this up beautifully in his statements explaining the crossing of racial lines . . . Now, at last, I can understand: Racial instincts are a *refinement!*

ROLAND CAPDEVIELLE
Mexico City, Mexico

*Editor:*

Enclosed please find my check for $15 to cover cost of a two-year subscription to the AMERICAN MERCURY and WASHINGTON OBSERVER.

Why am I renewing? Because of your very well researched WO of April 1970 and August 1970. ("Chotiner Eclipse" and "Chotiner's Conservatives.")

It is with great enthusiasm that I anticipate my Winter issue of the AMERICAN MERCURY soon.

MRS. ROBERT THOMAS
Hadley, Mass.

*Circulation Department advises that a few copies of the two issues of WO mentioned above (Nos. 117 and 124) are available at 15 cents each.—Ed.*

*Editor:*

Regarding Red China propaganda—in the December issue of the *National Geographic* there is one of the smoothest pieces of propaganda I have ever read. I even felt like joining Nixon on a trip to China and staying there!

DE ELDON E. HAYNER
New York, N.Y.

*Editor:*

In observing the actions of Uncle Sam relative to China, Russia and Cuba, one cannot help but think that the old gentleman is getting senile.

And, unless more of our citizens take an interest in his welfare, he will soon be on his way out.

J. P. HILGERS
Barnesville, Minn.

*Editor:*

The communications monopoly controls our nation's thinking and it will decide its fate if that issue is side-tracked for some weaker issue during the coming campaigns.

H. E. BRADLEY
Ypsilanti, Mich.

*Editor:*

In going through papers and mail that has accumulated during my five months in jail for refusing to turn my books and records into the income tax looters, I ran across your letter to R. W. Thrower, chief Gestapo agent and bank guard. I had to write and tell you how much I enjoyed it!

So that you will know that we are in the fight also, I am enclosing the bulletin we distributed in front of the tax looters' office at the very hour a court order commanding us to submit our books was upon us. Shortly after, we were arrested and jailed.

And now we are still fighting to stay free! Only the strong shall survive!

GEORGE KINDRED
Patriots Tax Committee
Pinckney, Mich.

*Editor:*

Enclosed is my money order in the amount of $10 to cover cost of renewal which expires next month. I enjoy your publications very much and look forward to 12 months of receiving them. You are doing great work and I wish that millions more subscribe.

JIM SCOTT
Tax Rebellion Committee
Fresno, Calif.

*Editor:*

For the enclosed $1.00, will you kindly send me a few copies of your WASHINGTON OBSERVER May 15th issue, concerning the Bilderbergers?

Will nothing awaken the American people? Of course, most of us know that the enemy controls all our media of communication, but is it not possible for people to think for themselves?

We sit idly by while our country is being sold out with dizzying rapidity. Seems all religions have been infiltrated and we can expect nothing from most clergymen of all faiths. Wish I knew the answer to the obvious fact that we seem to be in the hands of Satan.

I deeply appreciate all the wonderful work you are doing, and wish only that I had the financial means to help you.

All good wishes to you.

MRS. HENRY A. GALLAGHER
Philadelphia, Pa.

*Editor:*

We find the information valuable; knowing its authenticity, we use it freely in talking with people.

MRS. CAMILUS F. FLOWER
Sunnyside, Wash.

*Editor:*

Bad money will drive good money out of circulation.

Likewise, if an inferior race is integrated with a superior race, the superior race will be driven out and replaced by mongrels. History is replete with such bad-money type miscegenations.

But can our smug-sure "liberals" and federal judges see it? Never! Their minikin egos are centered upon what THEY dictate, and never mind what the people want—the essence of despotic stupidity.

Prohibition was a failure—a travesty foisted upon America by zealot-fanatics of a by-gone era.

Our people finally got enough, and repealed Prohibition.

How long must America endure forced busing and race-mixing before our people get enough, and repeal these travesties?

The voters themselves must act, since many of our so-called statesmen are like the bumbling Bourbons of old—they never learn.

CHET SCHWARZKOPF
Atascadero, Calif.



*(A message to the American troops)*

THE TIME *is now near at hand which must probably determine whether Americans are to be freemen or slaves; whether they are to have any property they can call their own; whether their houses and farms are to be pillaged and destroyed, and themselves consigned to a state of wretchedness from which no human efforts will deliver them. The fate of unborn millions will now depend, under God, on the courage and conduct of this army. Our cruel and unrelenting enemy leaves us only the choice of a brave resistance, or the most abject submission. We have, therefore, to resolve to conquer or to die.*

—GEORGE WASHINGTON

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